

BETTER POLICY  
DEMANDED FOR  
LATIN AMERICAAmerican Acts Sharply  
Criticized at Williamstown  
Institute of PoliticsINTEREST IN EUROPE  
GROWING WITH LOANSDelays in Jury Trials Are Con-  
trasted With Continental  
Court Systems

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 22.—The whole question of America's relationship with Nicaragua, Haiti and San Domingo which has roused widely divergent views at the Institute of Politics reached a climax here when Horace G. Knowles, formerly American Minister to Rumania, Serbia, Bulgaria, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic and Bolivia, delivered a strong denunciation of the United States policy accompanied by vigorous heckling from Commander John P. Shafroth of the United States War College, Washington, D. C.

At the same time at another round table of the institute, Dr. Joseph S. Davis, economist, Leland Stanford University, discussing post-war debts, declared that American isolation from European affairs is breaking down under the enormous post-war investment of United States dollars abroad.

In a third conference Dr. Pierre LePaulle of the University of Paris explained the legal practices of France under the civil law system, and told how delays in justice are largely eliminated in Paris, and "business-like methods" introduced in court.

**Imperialism Charged**  
Mr. Knowles followed Prof. William R. Shepherd, Columbia University, in discussing the Nicaraguan situation. Without mincing words he launched an immediate attack on "the imperialism" of the United States toward Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua, and was almost immediately interrupted by Commander Shafroth. Others joining the discussion were Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, Mrs. John Glover Wilson, Baltimore, lecturer on foreign affairs, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Yonkers, N. Y.

Commander Shafroth assailed Mr. Knowles presentation as "vindictive and violent." Professor Shepherd maintained that freedom of speech should be permitted at Williamstown, with the result that the interrupted session continued.

Mr. Knowles agreed that American troops had landed in Haiti, action in good faith to "restore order," but criticized the fact that the troops were still there. Of the intervention in Santo Domingo he asserted that the Dominican President in 1916 agreed to the landing of a United States "legation guard," expecting 10 or 15 marines, whereas a complete regiment of fully armed, well equipped troops was sent ashore. He said, "we have imposed our force upon weak, helpless and defenseless countries, and have slaughtered thousands of their citizens."

Commander Shafroth immediately demanded that Mr. Knowles enumerate the "thousands." Mr. Knowles replied that 2500 Haitians had been slain by marines, and other Latin Americans had been slain in Santo Domingo and Nicaragua respectively.

**Praises Philanthropic Work**  
Asked by Dr. Garfield if his assertion that disreputable Americans had been "sent" to these countries was not a broader statement than he could justify, Mr. Knowles agreed that good work had been done

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1927

Local	
State Legion Committee Installed	1
Latin-American Policy Decried	1
Show Flowers Go to Institutions	4B
New Art School in Education	4B
Mayor to Halt City Borrowing	4B
Fitch Steamboat Was Success	4B
Corelli Race Gains Many Entrants	4B
Decorative Uses of Gladioli Shown	4B
General	
Wiser State Spending Is Urged	1
Colonization Answer to Rail Puzzle	1
Active Dry Stand Urged on President	1
Large Fountain for Chicago's Waterfront	1
Ford Provides New Wool Market	1
Mexican Border War Rights to Be Studied	1
Italy Checks Emigration	2
Conference on Faith and Order Ends	2
Sacco Counsel Seeking Stay	2
France Objects to War Conduct Inquiry	2
Boulder Dam Project Debated	2
Stanley M. Bruce on Australia's Finances	2
Italy's Conduct in Dodecanese Found Oppressive	2
Financial	
Motors Lead Advance in Stock Market	12
New York Stock and Bond Prices	12
New York Curb Market	12
Boston Stock Market	12
Steel Trade Review	12
Stock Markets of Leading Cities	12
Bond Averages at High Record	12
Leather and Shoe Prices Firm	12
Sports	
Baseball Reviews	10
Japan to Meet France	10
Women's Western Golf	10
Features	
The Sundial	4
Aviation	6
Radio	6
W. J. A. Interviews Mrs. E. A. Tamm	7
The Children's Page	8
The Diary of Sausage, Our Dog	8
The Home Forum	9
Omnipresent Good	11
Art News and Comment	11
What They Say	11
In Lighter Veil	12
World's Press	12
Editorials	12
Letters to the Monitor	12
Notes From Buenos Aires	12
Little Man—A Roman City of Northern Africa	12

## Williamstown Speaker



DR. PIERRE LEPAULLE

BOY FRIENDSHIP  
SPANS ATLANTIC  
THROUGH CLUBSOrganization Leader Tells  
How Youth Movement  
Promotes Amity

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—C. J. Atkinson, executive secretary of the Boys' Club Federation, returning from a three months tour of Europe, reports that a better feeling is growing between Europe and America because of the bonds of friendship and understanding established by the boys' organizations of the two continents.

"It is not surprising that the frequent traveler to Europe should gain an appreciation of the thought and customs of other lands," said Mr. Atkinson, "but it is a gratifying and wholesome sign when boys who never have traveled grow in understanding and sympathy through visits from leaders of boys' clubs in other lands and through their own correspondence with members of boys' clubs overseas. Boy understanding boy today means friendship among men tomorrow."

**Track Meet by Cable**  
During his visits to boys' clubs in London, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham and other parts of England, Mr. Atkinson visited many of the English boys' clubs enrolled in the federation. At the Dakyness Street Boys' Club in Nottingham, Mr. Atkinson formally presented a specially prepared flag to the club, the gift of the Germantown Boys' Club in Philadelphia. In London, he presented the prizes to the English boys at their annual athletic meet, the second International Cable Track Meet between New York and London, which this year resulted in a tie.

That English and American boys' clubs are similar in the effectiveness of their work though essentially different in the methods employed is his observation. "The great number of nationalities in American boys' clubs presents a striking contrast to the English club, where more than 90 per cent of the members are English," said Mr. Atkinson. "In clubs of the corresponding size in America there would probably be from 10 to 20 nationalities represented, with a consequent variety in the programs presented to boys. The boys' club movement has been given a more professional turn in America than in England. On the other hand the English system of using large numbers of volunteer workers results in obtaining the active help of a superior type of well-educated young man. The result in intelligent development of the work undertaken with the means at their disposal is altogether remarkable."

**Club in Rotterdam**  
A boys' club closely resembling the American Boys' Club in equipment, scope and plan of program was founded in Rotterdam under the direction of Dr. W. E. van Wijk, a member of the faculty of the University of Leyden, where an experiment in citizenship-making is being conducted. A second club at The Hague has also been formed to provide for the leisure time activities of the boys of that city.

Besides visiting clubs in England and Holland, Mr. Atkinson observed the work of clubs in Belgium, France, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Italy. He represented the American Federation of Boys' Clubs at the second annual general conference of the National Association of Boys' Clubs of Great Britain, held at Buxton, Eng.

Peopling Undeveloped Empire  
Is Answer to Railroads' PuzzleNorthwestern Lines Traverse Territory of 400,000,000  
Acres, Much of Which Still Awaits Farmers  
and Home Makers

The proposed merger of the northwestern railroads, a matter now before the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, has brought into relief a situation which, in its varied aspects, concerns the economic interests of the whole Nation. To inquire more intimately into these conditions, into their background, into the present status of northwestern railroading, and into its outlook, a representative of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has just completed a first-hand study, visiting the principal lines and the sections which they serve. The findings and the conclusions of this investigation have been embodied in a series of articles of which three have been published and the fourth and final one is presented today.

By FRANKLIN SNOW

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 22.—The greatest need of the Northwest is settlers. While the Pacific Coast states of Oregon and Washington and this need less pressing than those in the interior, it is significant to note the unanimity of opinion on this point in traversing the country from St. Paul, Minn., to Seattle, Wash.

The railroads and the various state organizations are working diligently to attract desirable farmers. No stampede of temporary dwellers is desired. Rather is there a definite tendency on the part of the railroad development departments and the state associations, such as the Greater North Dakota Association, to "hand-pick" the farmers.

Vast areas of unpopulated land are available from Minnesota to the Pacific coast. In North Dakota, desirable land at \$45 to \$50 an acre may be had, but before farmers of proved experience can be induced to come to the Northwest from such states as Iowa, it is believed to be essential to rectify the preconceived opinions of these prospective settlers that the Northwest is "broke." That the present year will go far to overcome this current belief is generally admitted.

The Northwest states from Minnesota through Oregon and Washington include approximately 400,000,000 acres—one-fifth of the total land area of the United States. It takes eight to twelve hours by train to cross each of these states except Idaho. Yet in population, they only equal New England's centralized inhabitants in number.

**Is Not "Wild West"**  
The development of the Northwest is comparatively new, which explains, in part, the large acreage per inhabitant. It was not until the Northern Pacific Railway, "first of the northern transcontinental," was completed 42 years ago, that the intensive development of the country began.

While it is true that vast areas of fertile land remain open for the prospective settler, it is not the land which is the puzzle. It is the lack of its liquid resources and cascades pour 1400 gallons of water every minute when at full play. Thirty million candlepower of light is required for its full illumination.

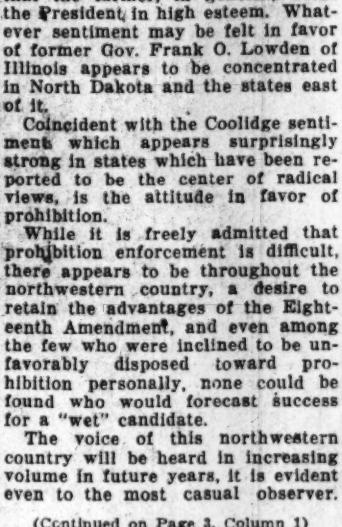
"This is a more ample than any fountain of modern or ancient times," said E. H. Bennett of the architectural firm which planned Grant Park and its central adornment, the Buckingham Fountain. According to his description, the Chicago fountain is four times as large as the Latona fountain at Versailles, from which it is patterned. The main pool measures 300 feet across and the highest of its 134 jets spurts 110 feet.

**Keyboard Controls Effects**  
From an architectural and mechanical standpoint the fountain is unique, Mr. Bennett said. Many problems arising in its design, he stated, had never been solved with modern equipment and construction methods. Remote control apparatus for water valves and a special switchboard are among the features devised to meet the new fountain's peculiar needs.

The Buckingham fountain draws its own water directly from the lake without tapping the city's water supply and pumps it with its own pumping system. The lights are controlled by a keyboard as elaborate as an organ console. The system of lights is borrowed from the theater, bringing into play dimmers which allow many shades and blendings of light.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## New Legion Commander



John W. Reth (Left) Receiving His Badge of Office From His Predecessor, William McGinnis.

RARE FOUNTAIN  
FOR CHICAGO'S  
WATERFRONT

\$750,000 Illuminated Structure Is Gift to City as Memorial

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Following the tradition of royal fountains of the past but built to skyscraper scale, the Clarence Buckingham Memorial Fountain, center of Chicago's ill-fated, down-town lake front, is to be dedicated next Friday. John Philip Sousa will lead his band in musical accompaniment to the first formal play of its illuminated waters.

Chicago's latest municipal gift, bestowed by Miss Kate Buckingham, philanthropist and art patron, in honor of her brother, is valued at \$750,000. It is a large, tiered, liquid torrents and cascades pour 1400 gallons of water every minute when at full play. Thirty million candlepower of light is required for its full illumination.

"This is a more ample than any fountain of modern or ancient times," said E. H. Bennett of the architectural firm which planned Grant Park and its central adornment, the Buckingham Fountain. According to his description, the Chicago fountain is four times as large as the Latona fountain at Versailles, from which it is patterned. The main pool measures 300 feet across and the highest of its 134 jets spurts 110 feet.

**Keyboard Controls Effects**  
From an architectural and mechanical standpoint the fountain is unique, Mr. Bennett said. Many problems arising in its design, he stated, had never been solved with modern equipment and construction methods. Remote control apparatus for water valves and a special switchboard are among the features devised to meet the new fountain's peculiar needs.

The Buckingham fountain draws its own water directly from the lake without tapping the city's water supply and pumps it with its own pumping system. The lights are controlled by a keyboard as elaborate as an organ console. The system of lights is borrowed from the theater, bringing into play dimmers which allow many shades and blendings of light.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## Climax of Chicago Park Plan



The Buckingham Memorial Fountain on the Lake Front, From Architect's Drawing Showing the Fountain at Full Play.

Belgian King Sends  
Medal to President

By the Associated Press

ANNOUNCEMENT has just been made of the presentation of a medal to President Coolidge by King Albert of Belgium in recognition of his interest in aviation.

The medal was entrusted to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh at the time of his reception in Brussels after his transatlantic flight.

Colonel Lindbergh brought it to the White House in Washington. The medal is cast in bronze and on one side bears the President's name and on the other the words: "High Protector of the International League of Aviators."

## Fitch Steamboat Was Success

Mechanically, Researcher Says

Technology Professor Upholds Claims That Kentuckian Was Actual Inventor of Mode of Transportation Later Perfected by Fulton

Supporters of the claim that John Fitch is the actual inventor of the steamboat say that today is the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of Fitch's first success. It was 120 years ago Aug. 11 that Robert Fulton's Clermont steamed from New York up the Hudson River to Albany in 32 hours. Substantiation of the claims for John Fitch would put the date of invention of the steamboat almost exactly 20 years before the one which has been customarily accepted.

Walter W. Jamison of the English and History department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has done some research work on the case and his conclusions support the claim of Fitch as the inventor. At the unveiling of a monument last May in Fitch's honor by the Department of the United States in Bardonia, Ky., Gov. W. J. Fields said there was a letter in the records of Congress by Fulton himself recognizing Fitch as the inventor of the steamboat, and he declared that there was further data there which had been used to establish the claim.

Mr. Jamison has summed up the fruits of his research work as follows:

**Regarded as Pioneer**  
"Was John Fitch the inventor of the steamboat? At the recent unveiling of a monument to Fitch in Bardonia, Ky., Governor Fields of Kentucky stated that the history textbooks should be made to teach that John Fitch be credited with the invention of the steamboat. As a matter of fact, most of the encyclopedias and reference works regard Fitch as the pioneer in steam navigation."

"By 1790 the Legislatures of New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania had voted Fitch exclusive rights in 'navigation by steam and fire,' and New York and Virginia voted him

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 1)

FORD COMPANY—  
PROVIDES NEW  
WOOL MARKETGrowers Urged to Supply  
Better Crop—May Use  
6,000,000 Pounds

DETROIT, Mich. (Special Correspondence)—Of approximately 1,250,000 pounds of wool for use in the Ford Motor Company's woolen manufacturing unit at the Highland Park plant the major part will be obtained through special arrangement with growers in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. Later on with the development of more extensive woolen manufacturing operations it is anticipated that this buying plan will be extended to other states, probably in the middle West.

Personal visits to farmers and other wool growers are made by Ford representatives, who point out the constant revenue to be derived from woolen goods, as well as the higher earnings to be obtained from shipping a good, clean crop, rather than a mediocre or undesirable crop invariably resulting from haphazard and careless methods of preparation. Agricultural colleges and county agents are asked by the company to aid in fostering this development.

Strong interest has been displayed by growers since the Ford company entered into growing contracts upon an experimental basis. It is pointed out by agricultural experts that arrangements of this kind with industrial concerns are of decided value in improving the economic welfare of farmers since an outlet for a crop at a certain profit is thus provided.

According to Ford buyers, with the collection of clean crops thus obtained, the work of sorting into grades is facilitated to a marked extent. Since only certain grades of wool are necessary for the company's requirements, other grades are exchanged with firms that are in a position to use them. This method is followed because the Ford company is not inclined to disturb wool buyers in the open market and is interested only in acquiring this product for its own special needs.

While more machinery has been added to the Ford woolen manufacturing unit it is still being operated on an experimental basis. It has been utilized chiefly during recent months in working out upholstery patterns for new motorcar models. In the event that this branch of auxiliary manufacturing is extended to take the bulk of the Ford requirements for upholstery cloths, more than 6,000,000 pounds of wool will be required.

## MUSHROOM CULTURE

AS A VOCATION will be discussed Tomorrow on the Women's Enterprises Page

Prohibition, which was written into the Federal Constitution by the great moral forces of the country, has gained a new ally—the economic ally, declared Gifford Pinchot, secretary of the Board of Temperance and Social Welfare of the Disciples of Christ. "All great employers of labor whom I have interviewed," he said, "are agreed as to the great economic blessings which have followed in the wake of prohibition."

**The Economic Ally**  
Prohibition, which was written into the Federal Constitution by the great moral forces of the country, has gained a new ally—the economic ally, declared Gifford Pinchot, secretary of the Board of Temperance and Social Welfare of the Disciples of Christ. "All great employers of labor whom I have interviewed," he said, "are agreed as to the great economic blessings which have followed in the wake of prohibition."

**Dry Leaders of America**  
were warned by Dr. Robert W. Cannon of Chicago, associate secretary of the

AMERICAN LEGION  
TO BE PROVIDED WITH  
SPECIAL POST OFFICE

PARIS, Aug. 22 (AP)—The special post office provided for the forthcoming American Legion convention by the French Government is already proving the need for its existence, handling a rush of letters.

Many are collective letters to the Legion, with invitations or suggestions; most, however, are individual missives, addressed to the officers and soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces by wartime friends and acquaintances.

One letter informs the Legion that the Chateau at Gondrecourt, General Pershing's first headquarters in the field, is for sale. The property, called the "Chateau du Val d'Ornain," has changed hands once since the war.

**SEARCH FOR PLANES**  
**OFF HAWAII CONTINUES**  
HONOLULU, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Navy mapped out another area of Hawaiian waters today to cover in its search for the missing Dole flight aviators. Although the Golden Eagle and the Miss Doran with five persons aboard were five days overdue here and the Dallas Spirit has not been heard from since Friday night, searchers here refused to relinquish their efforts.

Seaplane patrols which Saturday searched the ocean to the windward side of the island of Maui and yesterday searched the sea to the windward of Molokai today were to search the ocean off Kaula within an area extending 60 miles north and 100 east. Navy ships also were aiding in the search.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Navy will continue until Thursday its search in the Pacific Ocean for the lost San Francisco to Hawaii aviators, it was announced today. Admiral Eberle, acting secretary, has so ordered Rear Admiral Jackson, Commander-in-Chief of the battle fleet.

Fitch Steamboat Was Success  
Mechanically, Researcher Says

Technology Professor Upholds Claims That Kentuckian Was Actual Inventor of Mode of Transportation Later Perfected by Fulton

Supporters of the claim that John Fitch is the actual inventor of the steamboat say that today is the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of Fitch's first success. It was 120 years ago Aug. 11 that Robert Fulton's Clermont steamed from New York up the Hudson River to Albany in 32 hours. Substantiation of the claims for John Fitch would put the date of invention of the steamboat almost exactly 20 years before the one which has been customarily accepted.

Walter W. Jamison of the English and History department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has done some research work on the case and his conclusions support the claim of Fitch as the inventor. At the unveiling of a monument last May in Fitch's honor by the Department of the United States in Bardonia, Ky., Gov. W. J. Fields said there was a letter in the records of Congress by Fulton himself recognizing Fitch as the inventor of the steamboat, and he declared that there was further data there which had been used to establish the claim.

Mr. Jamison has summed up the fruits of his research work as follows:

**Regarded as Pioneer**  
"Was John Fitch the inventor of the steamboat? At the recent unveiling of a monument to Fitch in Bardonia, Ky., Governor Fields of Kentucky stated that the history textbooks should be made to teach that John Fitch be credited with the invention of the steamboat. As a matter of fact, most of the encyclopedias and reference works regard Fitch as the pioneer in steam navigation."

"By 1790 the Legislatures of New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania had voted Fitch exclusive rights in 'navigation by steam and fire,' and New York and Virginia voted him

one which has been customarily accepted.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 1)

STATE LEGION  
HEAD INSTALLED

John W. Reth of Roslindale Takes Office in Gardner Auditorium

John W. Reth of Roslindale was installed as commander of the State department, American Legion, this morning in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House. It was the first time the department has had an official ceremony for this event.

Commander Reth in his speech declared that although Legionnaires, "we want everyone to know that we stand four-square for the preservation of constitutional authority and we must insist that those within our borders must adhere to those principles we have striven so hard to preserve."

**Advocates Legion Budget**  
Commander Reth said that the first duty of the legion is to "our disabled comrades." He pledged himself also to work for the co-ordination of the welfare work, the establishment of a budget system so that "we will pay our way with no begging," and, by way of the initiative and referendum, to establish Nov. 11 as a legal holiday.

The new commander announced the appointment of Arthur D. Healey of Somerville as judge advocate and Clifford Barton of Roslindale as sergeant-at-arms. Among the guests at the installation were Commander John Wallace of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who pledged the co-operation of that organization. John J. Murphy, head of the soldiers' welfare department of the city of Boston, was present representing the Mayor.

The officers installed yesterday in addition to the commander are: Vice-commanders, Dr. William H. Griffin, South Boston; Edward F. Flynn, Lynn; John J. O'Connell, Amherst; Clarence W. Piper, Rockland; and John D. Crowley, Cambridge; adjutant, Dennis H. Haverly, Worcester; treasurer, Ralph M. Eastman, Atlantic; chaplain, the Rev. Jeremiah J. Reardon, Millbury.

## MR. WALKER IN IRELAND

CASTLECOMER, Kilkenny County, Ire., Aug. 22—James J. Walker, Mayor of New York, visited this little town from which his father, William Henry Walker, emigrated to America some 50 years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Walker then motored to the home of John McCormack, Irish tenor, where they were dinner guests. Other guests included President and Mrs. William T. Cosgrave and Frederick A. Sterling, United States Minister to Ireland.

DRY LAW STAND  
BY MR. COOLIDGE  
IS PINCHOT PLEAWhole Power and Influence  
of Great Office Should  
Be Used, He SaysCHARGES LAXITY  
AMONG OFFICIALS

Renews Criticism of Mr. Mellon—Lots of "Dry Talk" but Little Action, He Intimates

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 22 (Special)—"I call on President Coolidge—my four-year fight to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment gives me the right, and I ask him to do nothing that I have not done in Pennsylvania—to put the whole power and influence of his great office vigorously behind the Constitution of the United States," declared Gifford Pinchot, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, in an address before the congress of the World League Against Alcoholism at Winona Lake Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Pinchot vigorously criticized Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, declaring that during the years he struggled for enforcement of prohibition in Pennsylvania, "the chief obstacle against which I had to contend was not the bootleggers and the wet politicians and not the brewers and distillers, but the Federal Government in Washington."

"The thing which hampered me beyond all else in attempting to compel respect for the Constitution of the United States was the refusal of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to have the law enforced," continued Mr. Pinchot. "The present enormous development of bootlegging as a criminal and financial system has taken place entirely under Mellon's administration. If he had done his duty it could never have taken place at all."

**Placing Responsibility**  
"And Mellon is not alone in shouldering the responsibility for the failure in federal law enforcement. There is a power in Washington that could have made even Mr. Mellon enforce the law. I mean the President of the United States. The trouble with the Coolidge Administration is that it has talked in favor of the dry but acted in favor of the wets."

"Under the Coolidge Administration there has been dry talk to keep most of the dry contented, but not action enough to keep the wets from getting all the drinks they wanted," he said.

"I tell you now that opposition and disobedience to the Eighteenth Amendment still permeates the atmosphere of official Washington. Official Washington has as its basis the Eighteenth Amendment. The President directs the policy of the whole United States Government, including the Treasury Department and its prohibition unit."

"The President's utterances on law enforcement have given comfort to the dry. No other single thing could help law enforcement throughout the United States half so much as the knowledge that the President is determined to see that it is enforced; that he will not only champion the Eighteenth Amendment himself, but will back up the law enforcement efforts to the government service from the bottom to the top."

**Definite Policy Urged**  
Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, in a message to the World League congress, urged a more definite national policy on prohibition. Declaring that the prohibition law is not only right but enforceable, he urged the appointment or election of capable, experienced officials who believe in the law they are to enforce.

Charges that the Anti-Saloon League of America constitutes a super-government were denied by Dr. F. Scott McBride, its general superintendent.

"The program of the league," he said, "embraces the never-ending task of education and agitation, and the more militant yet none the less necessary work of legislation and enforcement. The enforcement efforts must concur with and conform to the processes of orderly government."

"No organization should desire or attempt to substitute for the Government, or in any sense, become a so-called super-government. The Anti-Saloon League has wisely guarded against this. However, on the other hand, we will never surrender the right of petition, or cease to exert the rights of citizens individually or collectively."

**We recognize the rights of citizens to have efficiency through governmental channels. We favor the placing in office of men who will keep faith with the law, and we claim the right of citizens by processes recognized in the Constitution to put out of office those who fail to carry out seriously their governmental obligations."**

**The Economic Ally**  
Prohibition, which was written into the Federal Constitution by the great moral forces of the country, has gained a new ally—the economic ally, declared Gifford Pinchot, secretary of the Board of Temperance and Social Welfare of the Disciples of Christ. "All great employers of labor whom I have interviewed," he said, "are agreed as to the great economic blessings which have followed in the wake of prohibition."

**Dry Leaders of America**  
were warned by Dr. Robert W. Cannon of Chicago, associate secretary of the

## MUSHROOM CULTURE

AS A VOCATION will be discussed Tomorrow on the Women's Enterprises Page

Prohibition, which was written into the Federal Constitution by the great moral forces of the country, has gained a new ally—the economic ally, declared Gifford Pinchot, secretary of the Board of Temperance and Social Welfare of the Disciples of Christ. "All great employers of labor whom I have interviewed," he said, "are agreed as to the great economic blessings which have followed in the wake of prohibition."

**The Economic Ally**  
Prohibition, which was written into the Federal Constitution by the great moral forces of the country, has gained a new ally—the economic ally, declared Gifford Pinchot, secretary of the Board of Temperance and Social Welfare of the Disciples of Christ. "All great employers of labor whom I have interviewed," he said, "are agreed as to the great economic blessings which have followed in the wake of prohibition."



Congregational Educational Society, that a critical period has arrived in the contest against alcoholism.

"Before we had national prohibition, conditions became so bad with the wide open saloon that even many who admitted the justice of banning them," he said. "Our problem today comes from the fact that we have a multitude of young voters and non-voters who cannot remember the pre-saloon days and who have no idea what the open saloon was like."

Conditions in foreign nations were related by speakers acquainted with the status of prohibition efforts abroad. The Rev. David Ostlund, representing the Scandinavian countries, declared that Europe, which is the main home of the liquor traffic, is looking to America for its leadership and said that the Scandinavian countries now offer the most promising fields for the World League.

## LORD MAYOR IS GUEST IN CAPITAL FOR WEEK

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Sir William Brunt, Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Australia, and Lady Brunt have arrived in Washington for a week's visit. In their honor, Admiral E. W. Eberle, Chief of Naval Operations, and Acting Secretary of the Navy, will entertain with a dinner, which will be attended by naval officers who were with the American fleet during the cruise to Melbourne in 1925.

## DEBT PAYMENT CELEBRATED

OCEAN GROVE, N. J. (AP)—The Ocean Grove Methodist Church Meeting Association turned a church service into a jubilee meeting in celebration of the last payment of the association's debt. More than \$3000 was collected at two services. The Rev. Charles M. Boswell of Philadelphia announced that Ocean Grove was free from debt for the first time in its 50 years of existence.

## LONDON RUBBER STOCKS HIGHER

Rubber stocks in London totaled 64,842 tons Aug. 20, an increase of 285 tons in the last week.

## LARGE, BRILLIANT FOUNTAIN COMPLETED FOR LAKE FRONT

(Continued from Page 1)

coloring. The bulbs are concealed, some hidden by the bronze sculpture, some tucked away beneath the water basin, others submerged in the basin.

France has given this fountain recognition by awarding its Prix National to the sculptor who designed the four pairs of sea horses which are the chief adornment. Marcel Loran of Paris won the 1927 Salon competition with one pair of the bronze beasts which now stretch their 20 feet of length in the waters of the Chicago fountain. The four groups occupy angles of the geometric figure which is the main basin of the fountain. The green bronze of the figures contrasts with the rose tint of the fountain's terraces, faced with Georgia marble.

## City Planning Achievement

When Commander Sousa raises his baton and the batteries of lights turn the tumbling waters to amber, green, rose and white, the ever-changing intensity on the night of the dedication, another spectacular city plan achievement will be signalled. The fountain is an integral part of the lake front park improvement and is regarded as its central feature. Heretofore much of the work of the lake front improvement has been the routine job of dumping load after load of dirt into the lake to manufacture land. Now the purpose of it

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters  
Holla—"The Baby Cyclone," 8:15.  
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 8.  
Art Exhibits  
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5. Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11.  
Fogg Art Museum at Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each weekday from 9 until 5, and Sundays from 1 to 5.

## EVENTS TOMORROW

Address, "The Gas Industry, Its Past, Present and Future," by William Gould, president of the New England Gas Association, meeting of the Kiwanis Club, City Club, 12 to 2.  
Seltane Horse Show, North Seltane.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage paid at Boston, Mass.: One year, \$10.00; six months, \$5.50; three months, \$3.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 10c. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## Ladies' Buckram and Wire Hat Frames

Hat Trimmings in Flowers and Feathers  
Removers of All Kinds of Ladies' Hats  
Ladies' Capital Hat Shop  
508 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Phone Main 8222

## 17th Cafeteria

724 17th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## AUGUST SALE OF Fur-Trimmed Winter Coats

Prices considerably lower than usual. Fine fabrics, fur, styles.

810-818  
7th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

## JUSTICES DENY SACCO-VANZETTI PLEAS FOR STAY

### Request to Governor Is Renewed After Petition Is Filed in Washington

Following the refusal today of Chief Justice William H. Taft and Justice Harlan F. Stone of the United States Supreme Court to enter into the Sacco-Vanzetti case, by granting a stay of execution, and upon the receipt of word from Washington that the papers asking for a writ of certiorari had been officially filed, Michael A. Musmanno, one of the defense counsel, saw Governor Fuller at the State House and presented two letters containing a second request for a respite for the two men whose present respite ends today.

Ellas Field, another of the counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, was in conference this morning with Judge James F. Slak of the Massachusetts Superior Court concerning a stay. Mr. Field announced that the matter of the stay had been laid before Judge Walter P. Hall of the same court on Saturday, who in turn had relegated the matter to Judge Slak. No action has been taken, Mr. Field announced following the conference.

Justice Taft in Canada  
Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Musmanno announced that he had received a telegram from Chief Justice Taft, who is in Canada, stating that the would take no action in the case as the matter lies outside of his jurisdiction, and as he could not act from beyond the boundaries of the United States in any case.

The telegram stated, according to Musmanno, that the three members of the United States Supreme Court in whose jurisdiction the case would

## Continuous Picketing Begun at State House

Mass picketing was begun this morning in front of the State House by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers. A meeting was held in Scenic Hall on Berkeley Street before dawn to organize the day's campaign. It was planned to replace pickets as fast as they were arrested or dispersed by the police. A general strike of protest had been called among the workers at the instigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, and to this a few clothing workers responded.

More than 75 picketers were later arrested in front of the State House. There were two groups taken before 12:35, and none of the members of either group made any resistance. Pickets on the garden design. According to plans, the fountain is to give two types of performance. It is to spout forth in the glory of its full display six times a week in summer, an hour at noon when workers may enjoy its beauty while lunching and an hour at night. The remainder of the time, from 9 in the morning until 10 at night, it is to flow regularly, though with a less lavish outpouring of water.

Mrs. Buckingham, the fountain's house, made provision for the maintenance of her gift as well as its first cost, so that it may never become a burden to the city.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fairly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds. Southern New England: Somewhat overcast tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds.

Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness, probably showers tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds, becoming moderate to fresh southwest. Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states—Occasional showers first half of week and another period during latter half; temperatures near or below normal.

## Official Temperatures

Albany	66	Memphis	68
Boston	66	Montreal	64
Buffalo	68	New Orleans	74
Calgary	62	New York	64
Charleston	76	Philadelphia	66
Chicago	68	Pittsburgh	62
Denver	66	Portland, Ore.	58
Des Moines	68	San Francisco	66
Eastport	68	St. Louis	68
Galveston	78	St. Paul	68
Hatfield	72	Seattle	68
Helena	64	Tampa	80
Jacksonville	76	Washington	66
Kansas City	66		
Los Angeles	60		

## High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:18 p. m.; Tuesday, 8:59 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 7:06 p. m.

## Orthophonic Victrolas

Prices \$95, \$125, \$160, \$235, \$300  
Shipped prepaid to any reader of The Christian Science Monitor on approval. Convenient payment plan arranged.

## DeMott Piano & Furniture Co.

12th and G, Washington, D. C.

## E. T. GOODMAN

Specialist in MEATS  
ARCADE MARKET, 14th and PARK ROAD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## MARINELLO Beauty Parlor

1771 Columbia Road, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Phone Col. 10155—Washington, D. C.  
Shingle Bob, Marcel Wadding, Manicuring, Shampooing, Hair Dressing, etc.  
OPEN EVENINGS TO 9 P. M.

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## JUSTICES DENY SACCO-VANZETTI PLEAS FOR STAY

Following the refusal today of Chief Justice William H. Taft and Justice Harlan F. Stone of the United States Supreme Court to enter into the Sacco-Vanzetti case, by granting a stay of execution, and upon the receipt of word from Washington that the papers asking for a writ of certiorari had been officially filed, Michael A. Musmanno, one of the defense counsel, saw Governor Fuller at the State House and presented two letters containing a second request for a respite for the two men whose present respite ends today.

Ellas Field, another of the counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, was in conference this morning with Judge James F. Slak of the Massachusetts Superior Court concerning a stay. Mr. Field announced that the matter of the stay had been laid before Judge Walter P. Hall of the same court on Saturday, who in turn had relegated the matter to Judge Slak. No action has been taken, Mr. Field announced following the conference.

Justice Taft in Canada  
Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Musmanno announced that he had received a telegram from Chief Justice Taft, who is in Canada, stating that the would take no action in the case as the matter lies outside of his jurisdiction, and as he could not act from beyond the boundaries of the United States in any case.

The telegram stated, according to Musmanno, that the three members of the United States Supreme Court in whose jurisdiction the case would

## Continuous Picketing Begun at State House

Mass picketing was begun this morning in front of the State House by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers. A meeting was held in Scenic Hall on Berkeley Street before dawn to organize the day's campaign. It was planned to replace pickets as fast as they were arrested or dispersed by the police. A general strike of protest had been called among the workers at the instigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, and to this a few clothing workers responded.

More than 75 picketers were later arrested in front of the State House. There were two groups taken before 12:35, and none of the members of either group made any resistance. Pickets on the garden design. According to plans, the fountain is to give two types of performance. It is to spout forth in the glory of its full display six times a week in summer, an hour at noon when workers may enjoy its beauty while lunching and an hour at night. The remainder of the time, from 9 in the morning until 10 at night, it is to flow regularly, though with a less lavish outpouring of water.

Mrs. Buckingham, the fountain's house, made provision for the maintenance of her gift as well as its first cost, so that it may never become a burden to the city.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fairly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds. Southern New England: Somewhat overcast tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds.

Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness, probably showers tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds, becoming moderate to fresh southwest. Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states—Occasional showers first half of week and another period during latter half; temperatures near or below normal.

## Official Temperatures

Albany	66	Memphis	68
Boston	66	Montreal	64
Buffalo	68	New Orleans	74
Calgary	62	New York	64
Charleston	76	Philadelphia	66
Chicago	68	Pittsburgh	62
Denver	66	Portland, Ore.	58
Des Moines	68	San Francisco	66
Eastport	68	St. Louis	68
Galveston	78	St. Paul	68
Hatfield	72	Seattle	68
Helena	64	Tampa	80
Jacksonville	76	Washington	66
Kansas City	66		
Los Angeles	60		

## High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:18 p. m.; Tuesday, 8:59 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 7:06 p. m.

## Orthophonic Victrolas

Prices \$95, \$125, \$160, \$235, \$300  
Shipped prepaid to any reader of The Christian Science Monitor on approval. Convenient payment plan arranged.

## DeMott Piano & Furniture Co.

12th and G, Washington, D. C.

## E. T. GOODMAN

Specialist in MEATS  
ARCADE MARKET, 14th and PARK ROAD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## MARINELLO Beauty Parlor

1771 Columbia Road, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Phone Col. 10155—Washington, D. C.  
Shingle Bob, Marcel Wadding, Manicuring, Shampooing, Hair Dressing, etc.  
OPEN EVENINGS TO 9 P. M.

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## JUSTICES DENY SACCO-VANZETTI PLEAS FOR STAY

Following the refusal today of Chief Justice William H. Taft and Justice Harlan F. Stone of the United States Supreme Court to enter into the Sacco-Vanzetti case, by granting a stay of execution, and upon the receipt of word from Washington that the papers asking for a writ of certiorari had been officially filed, Michael A. Musmanno, one of the defense counsel, saw Governor Fuller at the State House and presented two letters containing a second request for a respite for the two men whose present respite ends today.

Ellas Field, another of the counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, was in conference this morning with Judge James F. Slak of the Massachusetts Superior Court concerning a stay. Mr. Field announced that the matter of the stay had been laid before Judge Walter P. Hall of the same court on Saturday, who in turn had relegated the matter to Judge Slak. No action has been taken, Mr. Field announced following the conference.

Justice Taft in Canada  
Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Musmanno announced that he had received a telegram from Chief Justice Taft, who is in Canada, stating that the would take no action in the case as the matter lies outside of his jurisdiction, and as he could not act from beyond the boundaries of the United States in any case.

The telegram stated, according to Musmanno, that the three members of the United States Supreme Court in whose jurisdiction the case would

## Continuous Picketing Begun at State House

Mass picketing was begun this morning in front of the State House by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers. A meeting was held in Scenic Hall on Berkeley Street before dawn to organize the day's campaign. It was planned to replace pickets as fast as they were arrested or dispersed by the police. A general strike of protest had been called among the workers at the instigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, and to this a few clothing workers responded.

More than 75 picketers were later arrested in front of the State House. There were two groups taken before 12:35, and none of the members of either group made any resistance. Pickets on the garden design. According to plans, the fountain is to give two types of performance. It is to spout forth in the glory of its full display six times a week in summer, an hour at noon when workers may enjoy its beauty while lunching and an hour at night. The remainder of the time, from 9 in the morning until 10 at night, it is to flow regularly, though with a less lavish outpouring of water.

Mrs. Buckingham, the fountain's house, made provision for the maintenance of her gift as well as its first cost, so that it may never become a burden to the city.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fairly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds. Southern New England: Somewhat overcast tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds.

Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness, probably showers tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds, becoming moderate to fresh southwest. Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states—Occasional showers first half of week and another period during latter half; temperatures near or below normal.

## Official Temperatures

Albany	66	Memphis	68
Boston	66	Montreal	64
Buffalo	68	New Orleans	74
Calgary	62	New York	64
Charleston	76	Philadelphia	66
Chicago	68	Pittsburgh	62
Denver	66	Portland, Ore.	58
Des Moines	68	San Francisco	66
Eastport	68	St. Louis	68
Galveston	78	St. Paul	68
Hatfield	72	Seattle	68
Helena	64	Tampa	80
Jacksonville	76	Washington	66
Kansas City	66		
Los Angeles	60		

## High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:18 p. m.; Tuesday, 8:59 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 7:06 p. m.

## Orthophonic Victrolas

Prices \$95, \$125, \$160, \$235, \$300  
Shipped prepaid to any reader of The Christian Science Monitor on approval. Convenient payment plan arranged.

## DeMott Piano & Furniture Co.

12th and G, Washington, D. C.

## E. T. GOODMAN

Specialist in MEATS  
ARCADE MARKET, 14th and PARK ROAD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## MARINELLO Beauty Parlor

1771 Columbia Road, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Phone Col. 10155—Washington, D. C.  
Shingle Bob, Marcel Wadding, Manicuring, Shampooing, Hair Dressing, etc.  
OPEN EVENINGS TO 9 P. M.

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c  
Also a la Carte

## 26th Cafeteria

26th Street, Washington, D. C.  
HOME COOKING  
BREAKFAST  
Regular Luncheon, 50c-75c  
Regular Dinner, 65c-75c



## FRANCE OBJECTS TO INQUIRY INTO WAR CONDUCT

German Demand Regarded as Political Maneuver—Belgian Action Depreciated

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

PARIS, Aug. 22.—France strongly deprecates the reopening of the question of war guilt and the conduct of the war and protests that if the Belgian Foreign Minister, Emile Vandervelde, is disposed to satisfy the German demand for an impartial inquiry into the allegations that German behavior was provoked by allied irregular sharpshooters, he must first consult France and England. The culpability of Germany has long been settled, say the French, though nobody except the Germans themselves wishes to raise the matter. Recriminations cannot improve the international relations and it is felt that it is better to look toward the future than turn toward the past. The German campaign is regarded as unfortunate and ineffectual. Efforts are being made, after throwing the responsibility for the war upon the Germans, to justify German methods, comprising the deportations of civilians, the destruction of mines and the employment of gas. Villages were burnt and the inhabitants shot. But German reports now presented endeavor to transform the executioners into victims.

A Reichstag commission explains German violence by the existence of sharpshooters in civilian attire who attacked German troops. Twelve years ago when such an accusation was first made, Belgium demanded an inquiry. There was no response. Now it is Germany which desires a complete investigation. M. Vandervelde offers to lay the proposal before his colleagues, but the French think that he should lay it before the Allies, since France, England and Belgium must maintain their solidarity in all that concerns the responsibility and conduct of the war.

The French do not doubt the result of such a belated inquiry, but they deplore the impression given to the world that earlier judgments might possibly be reversed. They regard the German demands as a mere political maneuver. They do not want to reproach Germany or to revive the memory of old grievances, but they vigorously object to German efforts to turn the tables on them. International friendships would be easier if Germany was not anxious, not merely to justify its conduct which it does not regret, but to transfer the blame to allied shoulders.

## FARM TAX VALUES REDUCED IN IOWA

Relief Is Given Second Time—Rail Assessments Up

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 22 (Special).—Iowa's lowering of farm values for taxation purposes is the second time within two years that farm lands have received a substantial reduction of this kind. It is pointed out by the State Board of Agriculture. Two years ago the average valuation was reduced to \$68.29 an acre, and this year it was cut to \$65.70. "Slight increases in the valuations

## PEOPLING OF VAST TERRITORY ANSWER TO RAILROAD PUZZLE

(Continued from Page 1)

Millions of acres remain unoccupied and the resources of the country have scarcely been tapped. A population score of times that of the present 7,500,000 might dwell in these seven states from Minnesota to the Pacific.

In Minnesota alone, it is said that nearly one-half of its 50,000,000 acres is unoccupied by agricultural activities, much of this being potentially productive land. Substantially the same is true of North Dakota. As one rides across the State on the Northern Pacific—a state as large as New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut combined—the vast area of now unutilized land is an impressive indication of the vast natural wealth of the northwestern states—awaiting only the advent of the farmer.

Resources Only Touched

Montana with mineral and hydro-electric resources and added acres of undeveloped farm lands; Idaho, with mineral deposits and an abundance of water power, and the Pacific states of Washington and Oregon, abundant in timber, fruit and farming land, and with these industries as well as their fisheries and manufacturers, aided by the cheap water rates which have been so disadvantageous to the western railways—all these states can support not only a vastly increased population, but have a potential wealth of natural resources, the surface of which has scarcely been scratched.

Scientific as well as commercially, the West has its attractions to offer. National parks, notably the Yellow-

Quality and Service at reasonable prices.

JOHN M. MASK & BRO.  
1908 West Lafayette Avenue  
BALTIMORE, MD.

WALLPAPERS  
Interior and Exterior Painting  
Phone—Lafayette 5287—5284

4% on Savings  
NATIONAL UNION BANK  
of Maryland  
AT BALTIMORE

Associated with many of Baltimore's manufacturers and merchants in the successful conduct of their business.

This Will Be A Season of True Fur Luxury

—Judging from the unprecedented success of the August Fur Sale, O'Neill Furs are offered at these August Savings.

We suggest that now is the time to buy your fur, while O'Neill Furs are offered at these August Savings.

PHILIP LEE GOLDBERGSON, President

## Seattle Dog Gets Merited Recognition by Finding Boy Wandering in Mountains



ARNOLD VON WINKELRIED  
He Has Been Trained by Washington Man in Northwest to Locate Lost Persons

## CHURCH PARLEY CLOSES SESSION

Conference on Faith and Order Ends With Note of Achievement

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LAUSANNE, Aug. 21.—The World Conference on Faith and Order ended its three weeks' labors by holding a final discussion on the various sections' reports, by prayers and the singing of Luther's hymn, "Now Thank We All Our God," in different tongues. A lively debate arose on the eve of adjournment regarding a new clause intended to meet the Quakers' views in the report on the sacraments, namely, that the value of the sacraments were realizable under certain conditions without an outward sign.

The amendment was resisted by Mr. Scherer, American Lutheran, and defended by Bishop Gore, who warned against limiting divine grace. After a protracted discussion the purely objective statement was accepted. All the reports were adopted except the seventh section's which was keenly criticized by the Anglo-Catholics and the American Episcopalians for its unduly Protestant complexion. It was referred to a committee for later consideration.

The announcement that the Orthodox churches would support the unanimous adoption of the preamble which transmits other reports to the churches went far to restore the serenity which at times had been clouded during the anxious, fatiguing discussions of the past week, and Bishop Brent was able to close the conference with a note of confidence and achievement.

For Riding Comfort We Advise  
WATSON STABILATORS  
PARSONS & GLASHOFF  
65 W. Oliver Street, Baltimore, Md.

and Mademoiselle Outfitters to Madame  
L. Slesinger & Son  
on Charles Street, 216 North  
BALTIMORE

COAL  
Anthracite and Bituminous  
for Household Use  
EMERSON & MORGAN  
20 St. Paul Street  
BALTIMORE

Everything Man Wears  
CAHN'S QUALITY SHOP  
"Collar-Tag" Clothes,  
Baltimore and Liberty Sts.  
BALTIMORE, MD.

HUTZLER BROTHERS  
DRY GOODS  
BALTIMORE & MARYLAND

Neill's  
Charles Street at Lexington  
BALTIMORE

This Will Be A Season of True Fur Luxury

—Judging from the unprecedented success of the August Fur Sale, O'Neill Furs are offered at these August Savings.

We suggest that now is the time to buy your fur, while O'Neill Furs are offered at these August Savings.

PHILIP LEE GOLDBERGSON, President

For Riding Comfort We Advise  
WATSON STABILATORS  
PARSONS & GLASHOFF  
65 W. Oliver Street, Baltimore, Md.

and Mademoiselle Outfitters to Madame  
L. Slesinger & Son  
on Charles Street, 216 North  
BALTIMORE

COAL  
Anthracite and Bituminous  
for Household Use  
EMERSON & MORGAN  
20 St. Paul Street  
BALTIMORE

Everything Man Wears  
CAHN'S QUALITY SHOP  
"Collar-Tag" Clothes,  
Baltimore and Liberty Sts.  
BALTIMORE, MD.

HUTZLER BROTHERS  
DRY GOODS  
BALTIMORE & MARYLAND

Neill's  
Charles Street at Lexington  
BALTIMORE

This Will Be A Season of True Fur Luxury

—Judging from the unprecedented success of the August Fur Sale, O'Neill Furs are offered at these August Savings.

We suggest that now is the time to buy your fur, while O'Neill Furs are offered at these August Savings.

PHILIP LEE GOLDBERGSON, President

For Riding Comfort We Advise  
WATSON STABILATORS  
PARSONS & GLASHOFF  
65 W. Oliver Street, Baltimore, Md.

and Mademoiselle Outfitters to Madame  
L. Slesinger & Son  
on Charles Street, 216 North  
BALTIMORE

COAL  
Anthracite and Bituminous  
for Household Use  
EMERSON & MORGAN  
20 St. Paul Street  
BALTIMORE

Everything Man Wears  
CAHN'S QUALITY SHOP  
"Collar-Tag" Clothes,  
Baltimore and Liberty Sts.  
BALTIMORE, MD.

HUTZLER BROTHERS  
DRY GOODS  
BALTIMORE & MARYLAND

Neill's  
Charles Street at Lexington  
BALTIMORE

This Will Be A Season of True Fur Luxury

—Judging from the unprecedented success of the August Fur Sale, O'Neill Furs are offered at these August Savings.

We suggest that now is the time to buy your fur, while O'Neill Furs are offered at these August Savings.

PHILIP LEE GOLDBERGSON, President

For Riding Comfort We Advise  
WATSON STABILATORS  
PARSONS & GLASHOFF  
65 W. Oliver Street, Baltimore, Md.

and Mademoiselle Outfitters to Madame  
L. Slesinger & Son  
on Charles Street, 216 North  
BALTIMORE

COAL  
Anthracite and Bituminous  
for Household Use  
EMERSON & MORGAN  
20 St. Paul Street  
BALTIMORE

Everything Man Wears  
CAHN'S QUALITY SHOP  
"Collar-Tag" Clothes,  
Baltimore and Liberty Sts.  
BALTIMORE, MD.

HUTZLER BROTHERS  
DRY GOODS  
BALTIMORE & MARYLAND

Neill's  
Charles Street at Lexington  
BALTIMORE

This Will Be A Season of True Fur Luxury

—Judging from the unprecedented success of the August Fur Sale, O'Neill Furs are offered at these August Savings.

We suggest that now is the time to buy your fur, while O'Neill Furs are offered at these August Savings.

PHILIP LEE GOLDBERGSON, President

## Makes Thirteenth Rescue With No Failures, as Result of Training

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence).—The hero of the day in western Washington is a big German dog, named Arnold von Winkelried, belonging to Clifford Houlihan. His latest feat was the rescue of Stanley Kelsey, a Boy Scout and Roosevelt High School sophomore of Seattle, after the young man had been lost for more than three days in the dense woods of the Cascade Mountains east of Seattle, and after a number of searching parties had failed in their attempts to find him.

A. T. Sanderlin, deputy sheriff, trainer of the dog, has refused several offers for Arnold, as he is called for short, spending much of his time in the field keeping him in training. He likes to tell of the progress made in developing the trailing instincts of the animal to practical use.

"This is his thirteenth rescue," declares Mr. Sanderlin proudly, "and so far he has never had a failure. By that I mean he has never missed finding his object where it was possible to find it."

WASHINGTON—"John Bull," the oldest complete locomotive in America today, is to run again after 34 years of unbroken rest. The engine, which began its career in 1831, has been removed from the Smithsonian Institution to take part in the centenary celebration of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Hagerstown, Md., from Sept. 24 to Oct. 8. Alterations necessary to take the crank out of its joints are being made at the Pennsylvania shops at Altoona.

The locomotive was built in the shops of George Stephenson & Son in England for the Camden & Amboy Railroad, one of the units of the present Pennsylvania system. It was in continuous service from 1831 till 1865. In 1885 the Pennsylvania Railroad presented it to the Smithsonian Institution for exhibition in the National Museum. Several years later the locomotive ran on its own steam from Washington to Chicago, to appear in the World's Columbian Exposition.

This was a so-called "last appearance," but now the Baltimore & Ohio Company has constructed a five-mile circular track at Hagerstown and on that the old locomotive will take its place with the other curiosities, ancient and modern, assembled for the exposition. Besides the locomotive, the Smithsonian is lending the exhibition an ox-cart with massive wooden wheels, representing a mode of transportation far older than "John Bull," and also a series of patent office models of early railroad inventions, including many of those of Ross Winant, first master mechanic of the Baltimore & Ohio.

PROVINCETOWN  
PILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING  
100-mile round trip Daily  
to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped train  
STEAMSHIP DOROTHY BRADFORD  
Fair—Round Trip \$1 One Way \$1.75  
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30 A. M.; Sunday 10 A. M. T. State Rooms, 4255  
Refreshments, Telephone Congress 4255  
Ship's Orchestra over WEEI Monday, 9 P. M.

Permanent protection for industrial property.  
Write for complete information and new catalog.  
CYCLOPE FENCE  
COPYRIGHT  
Waukegan, Ill.  
C. F. Co. 1927

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.  
A catalogue showing them is loaned and distributed free to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Mail Department, 615 Gravelly Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and fine handicraft from all corners of the world.



## BOULDER DAM VIEWS OFFERED BY BOTH SIDES

Swing-Johnson Bill Is Debated to Clarify Situation for Californians

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Is the Swing-Johnson bill and its plan for developing Colorado River resources the best method of solving the many difficulties presented by a whimsical and unharmed river in the Pacific Southwest?

In answer to this question, propounded by the Commonwealth Club of California for the enlightenment of residents in the northern part of this State, various answers were given at a recent meeting by those who represented the major divergent viewpoints concerned.

But while opinion varied, it was explained that the Swing-Johnson bill is the only complete plan yet devised for handling the pressing needs of the Colorado, that the Boulder Canyon project which it contains is the result of 20 years of study and investigation by Government engineers, and that southern California is virtually a unit in favoring the bill.

Arizona's Position  
Arizona, it was declared, is in the main opposed to the bill in its present form, but willing to discuss the matter and arrive at some agreement for river development. The principal conflict between that State and California continues to be the question of "tribute," or a royalty for power produced by Colorado River water, as well as a division of the river's flow for irrigation.

The broadest objection to the bill, however, came from those who oppose the part which it would require the Federal Government to play in financing, constructing and operating the enterprise, upon the theory that this activity would be an extension of government into the realm of business.

The viewpoint of proponents of the bill was presented by Frederick H. Tibbets, chairman of the club's section on irrigation. Mr. Tibbets pointed out that he is opposed to the extension of government in business, but declared that he does not contemplate government participation to any extent greater than is now commonly accepted in the United States. Northern California must assist southern California in securing passage of the measure, he said, because it is necessary to the very continued existence and growth of that district.

Tracing the needs for the Boulder Canyon project, the speaker cited the necessity of flood protection for Imperial Valley, in from six to 20 years, he said, the present channel of the lower Colorado will be entirely silted up, and the only new channel which it can choose lies through Imperial Valley itself. He also pointed out that California's present arrangement whereby water is brought to the valley through Mexico, landowners south of the international border have a right to one-half the contents of the canal, which with the increased development of lands there will soon force the drying up of many acres within the United States.

Calls It Treasury Raid

He also declared that the project is needed as a source of domestic water supply to Los Angeles and other metropolitan centers in the southern part of California, and asserted that the development work will be paid for entirely out of its earnings, costing the Federal Government nothing but administrative effort.

In opposition to the bill, John D. Galloway, a consulting engineer, declared that it is an attempted raid upon the United States Treasury. He asked that a comprehensive survey of the entire Colorado situation be made, including all possibilities of development, before anything further is done, and branded the bill, especially its provisions for government power development, as "rank socialism." He also declared that the bill would set a dangerous precedent in allowing the Federal Government to administer waters which he claimed should be solely under the control of state governments.

Called Financially Sound

In rebuttal Mr. Tibbets cited Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, as authority for the statement that the project would not constitute a raid upon the Treasury, but is financially a sound proposition. It would not take a drop of water away from Mexico which is now being put to beneficial use in that country, he added, but stop further developments there which would prevent future extension of irrigated districts north of the border.

Lester S. Ready, formerly chief engineer of the Railroad Commission at California, made an exhaustive report upon the financial arrangements. His conclusion was that the project is financially feasible.

The viewpoint of Arizona was presented by Dwight B. Hurd, publisher of the Arizona Republican and a candidate for Governor of that State at the last election. Mr. Hurd declared that the people of Arizona are practically a unit against the Swing-Johnson bill, and that they have recently established the Arizona Colorado River Development Association to work out specific plans to be submitted to Congress for the bill.

While disagreeing with proponents of the project in many respects, Mr. Hurd agreed with the general proposition that flood protection, water storage, power development and a domestic water supply for southern California are needed, and should be realized through development of the Colorado. He declared that in the matter of flood protection the Federal Government should make a direct appropriation which will not be repaid, and suggested that one-fourth the cost of whatever project for river development is adopted should thus be written off the bill rendered the interested states. Under such an arrangement, he declared, the Government could be repaid in 30 years, and a royalty paid the states "contributing to their natural resources" to the success of the project.

"We now ask," he said, "that all who use power developed by the Colorado within Arizona pay our State a royalty, whether that power is used within or without the State."

While disagreeing with proponents of the project in many respects, Mr. Hurd agreed with the general proposition that flood protection, water storage, power development and a domestic water supply for southern California are needed, and should be realized through development of the Colorado. He declared that in the matter of flood protection the Federal Government should make a direct appropriation which will not be repaid, and suggested that one-fourth the cost of whatever project for river development is adopted should thus be written off the bill rendered the interested states. Under such an arrangement, he declared, the Government could be repaid in 30 years, and a royalty paid the states "contributing to their natural resources" to the success of the project.

"We now ask," he said, "that all who use power developed by the Colorado within Arizona pay our State a royalty, whether that power is used within or without the State."



The Helping Hand

Swampscott, Mass.  
Special Correspondence

DAY after day, as a woman passed a certain house, she saw a little boy sitting at a window. Upon making inquiry she learned that the child had had both legs amputated.

Hoping to make the days less long for the little lad she called on him, gave him a pig and introduced him to the engrossing art of puzzle making.

As the boy grew older he developed more and more skill with his pig and made all sorts of quaint and original toys. The kind friend of his childhood found a market for his craft, and today a grateful young man has a most profitable business, and, best of all, a sense of honest, glad achievement.

A FEW sidelights on William Allen White are furnished in the editorial by J. S. O., who tells the Sunday that during the two years she was employed in the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette office, she "never once heard an oath, a cross word, or a door banged unnecessarily hard."

She adds that "farmers, railroad men, and common laborers are just as welcome and feel just as much at home, as do the many well-known authors and statesmen who frequently visit this most widely known country newspaper office."

CONTRIBUTION FROM L. L. tells of the beauty of "Irish Sunken Gardens," in Columbus, Ind., and the kindness of the present owners in keeping the estate open to the public during the summer.

THERE might have been a day when youngsters preferred to stay home rather than go to school tardy, but it is not the case in a public school in Kansas City, Mo., according to Mrs. M. B. D. She writes of a mother taking her little girl to school and explaining that she thought it best to bring her late, rather than leave her at home. "That is perfect and right," replied the teacher. "Of course, we like promptness, but we want the child to feel that it is not so much the time that counts, as it is that we want him to feel that he is always welcome."

BRIDGE FOR PUNGE RIVER

TRANSVAAL (Special Correspondence)—A railway bridge over the Pungwe River in Portuguese East Africa is to be built and work is to start immediately. The contract has been secured by a British firm, including 14 miles of viaduct, for the Beira Railway Company, Ltd., at an approximate cost of £50,000. It is expected that the work will be completed in 18 months.

DIXON'S

ARBUTUS TOILET SOAP

Made in Dublin, Ireland

MOTOR CARS

All makes of Cars supplied for cash and on deferred terms, and guaranteed repurchase. Cars for hire. Tours arranged.

Elphinstone & Co.

110 Piccadilly, London, W. 1, Eng.

Groveview 2122

Ben Cox & Sons

Manufacturers of

Umbrellas :

Walking Canes :

Seat Sticks :

411 Oxford Street

LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND.

## CALLES ORDERS RIGID CHECK ON PISTOL PERMITS

President Desires to Stop Wholesale Revolver Carrying in Mexico

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—President Plutarco Elias Calles has ordered the Secretariat of Interior to issue orders to the military and police authorities to minimize issuance of pistol permits to private individuals. This movement at the present affects only the Federal District—Mexico City and environs—but it will be extended, says officials, to all sections of the Nation. The secretariat was asked by the President to communicate with state authorities to get their co-operation in banishing wholesale pistol carrying on the part of irresponsible persons, believing this to be a first step in curbing murders, saloon fights and general lawlessness.

Previously, it had been relatively simple for the person to obtain a revolver permit, but all licenses, not absolutely necessary, are now being revoked by the order. No new ones will be issued, when the present expires, except to watchmen and those authorized for self-protection.

Texas Jail Has Fewest Prisoners in History

LAREDO, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—The Webb County Jail at Laredo, which generally has a "population" of from 75 to 100, including some of the most notorious persons taken into custody by the United States Immigration and customs authorities, recently was reduced to only 20 tenants, the lowest number of prisoners in its history.

Records of the jail show that never before since the jail was erected, 20 years ago, has there at any time been less than 40 state and federal prisoners in the jail, and 10 federal prisoners and 10 state prisoners made a new low record.

It appears that Webb County is trying to compete with Zapata county for honors, as whole years pass at a time without the jail in Zapata having a single prisoner.

While Joe Condon, sheriff of Webb, does not expect the summer dullness to affect the Webb County jail to an extent where he will have an empty house on his hands with prisoners to enjoy the radio and piano concerts, he nevertheless thought it the opportune time to take his annual vacation.

POSTMASTERS DEPLORE POLITICAL INFLUENCE

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Political interference in the operation of the Canadian postal service was deplored at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Postmasters' Association, held in Winnipeg. Discussion of this subject resulted in the passing of a resolution asking that no postmaster be dismissed on a charge of political partisanship, without a complete investigation first being undertaken by the Postal Department.

It was stated that recently there had been several such dismissals merely on the complaint of the member of Parliament for the district. The postmaster concerned in each instance, it was declared, was given no opportunity of presenting his case.

GEOLOGISTS MAKE NEW DISCOVERIES IN OREGON

SALEM, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—Geological theories since the exploration of the John Day basin in Eastern Oregon nearly 50 years ago have been upset by discoveries of ancient fossils and a buried mountain range with axis approximately at right angles to the present ranges. These findings are reported by a geological survey party headed by Dr. Edwin T. Hodge, of the University of Oregon. The discoveries were made under flooded conditions.

Architectural Decorator

Fibrous Plaster, Modeling, Wood and Stone Carving, Painting, Reproduction of Period Work a specialty.

F. W. CLIFFORD

10 Dorset Place, Vauxhall Bridge Road London, S. W. 1, England

Irish Linens

WHEN you require Household Linens of the best quality write to us and we shall be pleased to send you our illustrated Catalogue. Any orders placed with us will receive personal attention and if goods are not satisfactory we shall be pleased to refund the purchase money.

ANDERSON & McAULEY, Ltd.

Established 1861

LINEN SPECIALISTS

DONEGALL PLACE, BELFAST, IRELAND

WHY be satisfied with leaving large balances at your Bankers at a low rate of interest, when you can with confidence invest it to pay you

5%

Free of Income Tax

redeemable in full at any time you may require it without deduction and without expense.

Write for full Prospectus to The Secretary.

A SAFE INVESTMENT

Next year this Society celebrates its sixtieth anniversary, and all Shareholders will in

receive an extra 1% on their Investment. Join at once to share in this distribution of profits.

MAGNET BUILDING SOCIETY

21 & 23 Harrow Road, London, W. 2, England

Established 60 Years

## MOTORS HOLD HIGH PLACE IN LIVING COSTS

One City Spends More on Cars Than for Home Furnishings

SPECIAL from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON—Some information regarding the cost of upkeep of an average American city is given for the first time in detailed report on the government trade census of Baltimore, issued by the Domestic Distribution Department of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Two-thirds of the money spent by the people of Baltimore in retail purchases goes for food, clothing, automobiles and gasoline and furniture and house furnishings.

Seventy per cent of retail purchases are concentrated upon four classes of commodities. Nearly a third of the city's business is done in the food group. One-fifth of total purchases are made for clothing, a tenth in the automotive group, and a twelfth for furniture and house furnishings.

Unusual developments in the distribution of merchandise were disclosed in the government census. Hardware stores sold jewelry as well as plumbing supplies and 38 other commodities. Women's clothing stores sold men's furnishings, leather goods and kitchen utensils. Candy stores sold vegetables, sporting goods, women's hosiery and 45 other kinds of merchandise.

According to the report, "more than 34,000 retail merchandise outlets were enumerated. These have been classified in detail, showing what commodities were held in each kind of store and many of the 11,127 stores in Baltimore sold each class of commodity. In this way, a picture is given of the diversity of merchandise outlets—of the many retail channels taken by commodities on their journey to consumers."

It is interesting to note that salaries and wages paid to employees represented 12 per cent of total retail sales and 6 per cent of wholesale sales. Chain stores numbering 1308 did a total business of \$31,767,500, while 9819 independent stores handled sales of \$287,259,800.

The Baltimore enumeration is the first step in a limited census of retail and wholesale trade conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census in 11 cities. Figures from the other 10 cities are now being tabulated.

FARM FAMILY'S WAGE SHOWN AS \$2.81 A DAY

CROOKSTON, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—That even well-balanced diversification does not make farming a satisfactory business proposition in the majority of cases is the conclusion drawn from a survey of 17 160-acre farms in the Red River Valley. This survey made by the Minnesota Agricultural School showed that the wages of the members of the average farm family combined amounted to about \$2.81 a day.

The average earnings per farm in 1926 were \$1027 after charging 6 per cent interest on the farm investment and deducting house rent and the expense of operating the family car. Only one of the 17 farms reported

YE OLD COURT SUBURB

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Dominion Iron and Steel Plant, Sydney, has received an order for 3600 tons of rails from the Government of Jamaica for the government-owned railways of that island. The steel company obtained the order in the open market, and is the first of any such business secured in the West India market.

COMMERCE BUREAU OPEN IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—Better trade facilities for Kansas City and a good portion of the Southwest have been provided through the opening here of a district bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. The bureau is one of 25 similar agencies established in the United States by the Department of Commerce at Washington. It will serve western Missouri and the entire states of Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma.

RAILS FOR JAMAICA

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Dominion Iron and Steel Plant, Sydney, has received an order for 3600 tons of rails from the Government of Jamaica for the government-owned railways of that island. The steel company obtained the order in the open market, and is the first of any such business secured in the West India market.

I Make a Specialty

of renovating and remodeling old fashioned fur coats, etc., giving them a new lease of life. Estimates and advice free.

Arthur Perry

FURRIER

16 Great Marlborough Street, London, W. 1, Eng.

Trade Mark (Circle D. & Jones)

Est. 1884 Phone Gerrard 8307

## MOTORS HOLD HIGH PLACE IN LIVING COSTS

One City Spends More on Cars Than for Home Furnishings

SPECIAL from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON—Some information regarding the cost of upkeep of an average American city is given for the first time in detailed report on the government trade census of Baltimore, issued by the Domestic Distribution Department of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Two-thirds of the money spent by the people of Baltimore in retail purchases goes for food, clothing, automobiles and gasoline and furniture and house furnishings.

Seventy per cent of retail purchases are concentrated upon four classes of commodities. Nearly a third of the city's business is done in the food group. One-fifth of total purchases are made for clothing, a tenth in the automotive group, and a twelfth for furniture and house furnishings.

Unusual developments in the distribution of merchandise were disclosed in the government census. Hardware stores sold jewelry as well as plumbing supplies and 38 other commodities. Women's clothing stores sold men's furnishings, leather goods and kitchen utensils. Candy stores sold vegetables, sporting goods, women's hosiery and 45 other kinds of merchandise.

According to the report, "more than 34,000 retail merchandise outlets were enumerated. These have been classified in detail, showing what commodities were held in each kind of store and many of the 11,127 stores in Baltimore sold each class of commodity. In this way, a picture is given of the diversity of merchandise outlets—of the many retail channels taken by commodities on their journey to consumers."

It is interesting to note that salaries and wages paid to employees represented 12 per cent of total retail sales and 6 per cent of wholesale sales. Chain stores numbering 1308 did a total business of \$31,767,500, while 9819 independent stores handled sales of \$287,259,800.

The Baltimore enumeration is the first step in a limited census of retail and wholesale trade conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census in 11 cities. Figures from the other 10 cities are now being tabulated.

FARM FAMILY'S WAGE SHOWN AS \$2.81 A DAY

CROOKSTON, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—That even well-balanced diversification does not make farming a satisfactory business proposition in the majority of cases is the conclusion drawn from a survey of 17 160-acre farms in the Red River Valley. This survey made by the Minnesota Agricultural School showed that the wages of the members of the average farm family combined amounted to about \$2.81 a day.

The average earnings per farm in 1926 were \$1027 after charging 6 per cent interest on the farm investment and deducting house rent and the expense of operating the family car. Only one of the 17 farms reported

YE OLD COURT SUBURB

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Dominion Iron and Steel Plant, Sydney, has received an order for 3600 tons of rails from the Government of Jamaica for the government-owned railways of that island. The steel company obtained the order in the open market, and is the first of any such business secured in the West India market.

COMMERCE BUREAU OPEN IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—Better trade facilities for Kansas City and a good portion of the Southwest have been provided through the opening here of a district bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. The bureau is one of 25 similar agencies established in the United States by the Department of Commerce at Washington. It will serve western Missouri and the entire states of Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma.

RAILS FOR JAMAICA

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Dominion Iron and Steel Plant, Sydney, has received an order for 3600 tons of rails from the Government of Jamaica for the government-owned railways of that island. The steel company obtained the order in the open market, and is the first of any such business secured in the West India market.

I Make a Specialty

of renovating and remodeling old fashioned fur coats, etc., giving them a new lease of life. Estimates and advice free.

Arthur Perry

FURRIER

16 Great Marlborough Street, London, W. 1, Eng.

Trade Mark (Circle D. & Jones)

Est. 1884 Phone Gerrard 8307

## Mr. Coolidge's 'Choose' Starts About 14 Cities Doing Likewise

They Would "Choose" to Have the Democratic Convention for Next Summer—All Will Have Fair Opportunity

SPECIAL from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON—President Coolidge's statement, "I do not choose to run for President in 1928," with its resulting speculation as to candidates, has aroused interest as to the when and whereabouts of the national conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties which will meet next summer.

About 14 cities are now being considered in the search for a meeting place that is being made by the Democratic Party. The list includes Miami, Fla.; Boston, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland, O.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Denver, Colo.; Des Moines, Ia.; San Francisco, Calif.; Louisville, Ky.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Washington, D. C.; and Kansas City, Mo. Indications are that a middle western city will be the final choice of the Democratic National Committee. Some of these cities have sent formal invitations to the party and others are still debating at home the question of being host.

Definite decision will probably be made in January as usual, when the 108 members of the National Committee, at a meeting authorized by the last convention, will give hearings to prominent politicians and business men from the various cities who will speak of the merits of their communities as a meeting place.

Decision will also be made at that time as to the opening date of the convention, which is customarily set near the end of July, following the Republican convention by two or three weeks. James Hamilton Lewis, former United States Senator from Illinois, has made the recommendation to the National Committee that the convention precede that of the Republicans.

Cities which are being seriously considered by the Republican National Committee for the 1928 convention of that party are San Francisco, Calif.; Cleveland, O.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; and St. Louis, Mo. A subcommittee will listen to bids for the convention early in November and will make an unprejudiced report to the National Committee, which is to meet between Dec. 1

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

M. Augusta DeForest, Los Angeles.

Justine A. Walther, Englewood, N. J.

C. Willard Wands Jr., Caldwell, N. J.

Charlotte Ebbhardt, New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. McNeill, and Mrs. L. A. Love, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Love, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Foster, Fort Worth, Tex.

E. G. Wait, Watertown, N. Y.

Frank H. H. Wait, Watertown, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. McNeill, and Mrs. L. A. Love, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Love, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Foster, Fort Worth, Tex.

E. G. Wait, Watertown, N. Y.

Frank H. H. Wait, Watertown, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. McNeill, and Mrs. L. A. Love, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Love, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Foster, Fort Worth, Tex.

E. G. Wait, Watertown, N. Y.

Frank H. H. Wait, Watertown, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. McNeill, and Mrs. L. A. Love, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Love, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Foster, Fort Worth, Tex.

E. G. Wait, Watertown, N. Y.

Frank H. H. Wait, Watertown, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. McNeill, and Mrs. L. A. Love, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Love, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Foster, Fort Worth, Tex.

E. G. Wait, Watertown, N. Y.

Frank H. H. Wait, Watertown, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. McNeill, and Mrs. L. A. Love, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Love, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Foster, Fort Worth, Tex.

E. G. Wait, Watertown, N. Y.

Frank H. H. Wait, Watertown, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. McNeill, and Mrs. L. A. Love, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Love, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Foster, Fort Worth, Tex.

E. G. Wait, Watertown, N. Y.

Frank H. H. Wait, Watertown, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. McNeill, and Mrs. L. A. Love, Honolulu, Hawaii.



# Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

## STATE CONTROL FAILS TO CHECK VODKA SUPPLY

Russian Government Is Selling Four Times as Much Drink as Two Years Ago

MOSCOW (Special Correspondence)—A renewal of the war against "samogon" or illicit whiskey is announced by the Ministry of Finance. Two years ago the Soviet state began manufacturing and selling pre-war vodka of an alcoholic content of 40 per cent with the declared intention of eliminating, by competition, the injurious liquor produced by the peasants' secret stills. This policy has utterly failed. The state is now selling over four times as much cheap strong liquor as it sold weak liquor two years ago, and yet it cannot keep pace with the demand. The peasants are not producing a gallon less than two years ago.

**Increased Consumption**  
Altogether Russia is consuming roughly as much alcohol per capita as in 1914 before Tsarist prohibition was introduced, and the peasants distill at least half of this. Many months ago, the police virtually suspended their drive against samogon. Fines were so small and sentences so delayed by the congested courts that the peasants preferred taking the risk: state vodka only cost him half a dollar a bottle, but samogon costs him nothing at all.

The state seems to have abandoned all idea of real prohibition, and, if it is now going to revive the struggle against "moonshining," it is mainly in order to increase the revenues of the state liquor monopoly.

**New Police Measures**  
The new police measures proposed are: (1) that samogon cases shall in future be dealt with by the village or district Soviet Executive Committee instead of the congested Regional Courts; (2) that a fine of \$150 shall in future be imposed for possessing an illicit still or trading samogon; (3) that as an incentive to prosecution half of the fine shall go to the executive committee to be used for local improvements, and half to the informer; (4) that the confiscated plant shall be sold and the proceeds similarly divided.

This expedient is clearly likely to end to much irregularity and injustice. And anyone who has the slightest knowledge of the peasant will expect often to find the confiscated still again in use in the same region, perhaps having been bought at bargain rates by the informer. As to the expected samogon, it is not likely that the law will permit its sale by the executive committee, but it is not likely to be "wasted."

## PUNJAB TEACHERS' COLLEGE IMPROVED

HOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—According to the quinquennial report of the principal of the Central Training College, Lahore, for the years 1921-26, the college has earned its place as one of the most important institutions in the Punjab, and has not only attracted more and better students, but has improved its own courses. A measure of college self-government has been introduced, and the academic work is carried on along the lines of a modified Dalton plan, by which each individual student completes his studies in his own time through the system of "assignment."

All the students undergo daily drill, and much improvement has been made in their bearing and dress. Major games are played, but the students seem to show a preference for the minor ones.

## VIENNA ATTRACTS RECORD THRONG

VIENNA (Special Correspondence)—This city succeeded in attracting more foreign visitors this summer than it has done for a similar period in any past year. The number of visitors for one month was 52,355, and represents an increase of 20 per cent on the figure for the same period last year. There was a further marked increase in the length of the stay of this year's sojourners.

The United States was represented by 3,571, which is more than three times the pre-war number, while the figures of German visitors had gone up to 9,925.

Many more foreign buyers have visited the city. Art exhibitions, museums and theaters were well patronized.

## BRITAIN AIMS AT CLEANER RIVERS

Lords Appoint Committee to Study Effect of Waste From Factories

LONDON—A debate of considerable importance in the House of Lords took place recently, which drew attention to the increasing pollution of rivers in Britain. This, said Lord Balfour, was not confined to Great Britain, but was more acutely felt there owing to the large population and the relative smallness of the rivers as compared with countries like America and Germany.

As in every industry research was necessary, so in this case it was necessary to inquire further than into the mere fact of pollution. Debates had taken place in Parliament dealing with low temperature carbonization, with the growing of sugar beet and with the artificial silk industry. There was every prospect of the first of these becoming a great national industry; the second might spread much further and the third was already a big affair. All three produced noxious waste elements which must somehow be got rid of. A noteworthy example of the evils of river pollution could be found in the River Tees in Northumberland, once a most beautiful river and one in which the salmon fisheries were most valuable. These fisheries had been completely destroyed by the effluents of the coke-ovens.

Lord Balfour said that with the question of the necessary research in view of a strong committee had been appointed to collect and co-ordinate the vast mass of information on the subject of river pollution which was now scattered about the world. Sometimes one of the chief difficulties facing inquiries was the choice of destroying an industry or maintaining the purity of a river. In many cases no method of purification was possible; in others it was too costly to adopt. The only way was to find a method of getting over the difficulty of dealing with the laws of nature.

## King Fuad's New English-Built Yacht Is the Most Luxurious of Royal Craft

LONDON—A striking contrast is afforded between the Egyptian Royal Yacht on which King Fuad covers the first stage of his journey to England and a yacht he has just had built in England for use on the River Nile. The older one, the "Mahroussa," must be one of the oldest ships afloat, for she was built by Samudra, one of the old-established Thames shipbuilders, in 1865; and Samudra's yard, like all the other shipyards on the Thames, has been gone these many years.

The "Mahroussa" was constructed of iron, and iron ships went out in the early eighties. She was also a paddle steamer; but even these are almost extinct for sea-going purposes, and in 1905 she was converted into a modern screw turbine ship for £110,000, a contract which was carried out on the Clyde. The "Mahroussa" had a further £100,000 spent on her on a re-fit at Portsmouth dockyard in 1919, so that although her hull is old, the rest is remarkably modern—a tribute to the endurance of iron hulls.

The new yacht, the "Kassid Keir," has one feature in common with the "Mahroussa" of her early days, in that she is driven by paddles, but this is because navigation on the Nile demands a ship drawing very little water. Although externally she resembles the paddlers found in American waters, internally she has been fitted up on a scale of great luxury usually associated with the East.

She was built by John I. Thornycroft & Co. of Southampton. Liberal provision has been made for the comfort of the guests, who have their separate dining room, the royal dining room being on a deck above. There are few modern royal yachts, and this latest example is more luxurious than that owned by any other European monarch.

Each day's program at the stadium ended with an allegorical scene "Through Work to Freedom."

## LABOR OLYMPICS AT PRAGUE UNITE 16 NATIONS IN SPORT

United States and Czechoslovak Flags Are Entwined Before Great Concourse—Gymnastics Joined in by 10,000—Daily Pageants Are Feature of Games

PRAGUE (Special Correspondence)—Coming so soon after the Sokol Festival of 1926, the Second Workers' Olympic Games, organized by the Social Democratic Party, might have been expected to suffer in comparison. But such was certainly not the case.

The Workers' Gymnastic Societies in it a symbol of the friendship between the two peoples.

In order to make adequate arrangements for the games, the organization was begun as early as 1926. Catering and accommodation both for performers and for the spectators had all to be on a large scale, since as many as 10,000 were on the ground at the same time in some of the scenes. Were it not for the fact that the schools of Prague had all been closed a week earlier so as to be at the disposal of the thousands of performers who came from every town and village in the Republic, and from abroad, it would have been almost impossible to find house-room for them all.

**Parties Maneuver in Warsaw Election**  
WARSAW (Special Correspondence)—The results of the elections of the vice-presidents of the City of Warsaw by the municipal councils have ended in the choice of two Socialists, Professor Sopotanski and Dr. Bogucki and one National Democrat, Mr. Borsenski, former prefect of police. The Center Party has no representative and stands in sharp opposition, protesting against the evident understanding between the Right and Socialists, who agreed not to hinder each other in the forcing through of their candidates.

The municipal council was so long undecided in its selections that finally General Sklaskowski threatened that if it could not arrive at a decision, he would nominate a President himself. This declaration had the desired result, the council finally deciding on the candidate put forward by the National Democrats, Mr. Stominski, an engineer well-known for the energy with which he has conducted technical work in the town.

Those who have not witnessed such a sight, can have no adequate conception of its effect upon the imagination. Picture three great masses advancing slowly through different gateways to the strain of music, merging and marching forward shoulder to shoulder in one solid impenetrable mass, until at a signal they step briskly apart, and seem to fill the whole field. The women with their scarlet capes, when they stood at attention, like a field of poppies, planted row upon row as far as the eye could see.

Of the various drills carried out by the men and women perhaps none was more effective than "The Hammer Drill," in which eye and ear were equally concerned. While the swaying forms delighted the eye, the ear was filled with the satisfying sound of 10,000 hammers smiting the ground as one.

Each day's program at the stadium ended with an allegorical scene "Through Work to Freedom."

Numbering some 20,000. Unlike the Sokol Festival of Last Year, which Emphasized the Brotherhood of the Workers' Games Are International in Character. The Above Picture Gives Some Conception of the Immense Armies of Performers Deployed on the Large Stadium of the Capital.

United States Represented  
Sixteen nations were represented, including Belgium, Switzerland, France and Hungary, while from Germany came a body of 1500 athletes, with another almost equally numerous from Vienna. America was represented by a small band of Czech Americans, who received a wonderful ovation from the crowd, after the official welcome and the exchange of American and Czechoslovak flags. As the national anthems of the two states were played, the two flags intermingled in the breeze, and the 20,000 onlookers saw

national Labor Organisation in Geneva, said, in reference to the games: "If all this had been done under military coercion it would have had no significance, but it was all done voluntarily by the workers in their leisure time. The social and moral effect of such constant exercise and discipline on the part of the masses cannot be estimated, but it constitutes a very hopeful sign for the future."

From the international point of view, too, the games have a tremendous significance. Prague, so often in the past the scene of strife among the nationalities, was on this occasion more than hospitable to the strangers within its gates. The welcome extended particularly to the German and Austrian delegates both in the stadium and in the street processions, could hardly have been imagined as possible here seven years ago. Shouts of "Freundschaft" and "Frei Heil" mingled with those of "Na zdar" and "Zdar" as Czechs and Germans marched side by side in unity.

**INQUIRY URGED INTO CONDITION OF ABORIGINES**  
ADELAIDE, S. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—A movement has been set on foot to urge the Commonwealth Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition and future prospects of the aborigines, with the hope that the question will not be regarded as a party one.

According to the Rev. J. S. Needham, chairman of the Australian Board of Missions, on stations where there are white women, the natives are treated well, but where there are no white women, the blacks are not always shown proper consideration. Some station owners treat their native employees with consideration, even affection, but, although there are exceptions, they are usually hostile to the "bush blacks." The white man has frequently to defend himself against the blacks. The native customs are such that if a white man offends them, they are apt to visit the punishment on the next white man they meet. This is the black's sense of justice, but it is not the white man's, and Mr. Needham argues that the latter is not justified in following the same policy. He contends that the Royal Commission, if appointed, must surely recommend the segregation of the natives in an area where there is a chance of their being taught to earn their own living.

**HONOR FOR ARCHITECT OF FRIENDS HOUSE**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—The "Friends House," Euston Road, the new European headquarters of the Society of Friends, has been selected by the Royal Institute of British Architects as the best building of the year in London. The Institute's bronze medal commemorating this decision is announced as conferred upon Hubert L. Liddet, a young Quaker who designed this handsome structure.

The building is in gray brick, relieved by Roman Doric portico in the center. It was the first big piece of work undertaken by Mr. Liddet, who is also the architect of the George Cadbury Hall, Birmingham, which is to be opened next October as the central meeting place for the students of the Selby Oak Colleges, the Quaker Social teaching center, Kingsmead, the missionary training school, and other institutions with which George Cadbury the Quaker philanthropist was closely associated.

**REMOVALS and Warehousing**  
John Barnes & Co., Ltd.  
191-217 Finchley Road  
London, N.W. 3, England  
Phone Hampstead 6000

**WEAR PEDAPTA SHOES**  
THE OUTCOME OF A CORRECT CONSIDERATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF SHOE FITTING  
SOLD ONLY AT  
309 OXFORD STREET  
LONDON W 1 ENG  
BABERS LTD

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

## LABOR OLYMPICS AT PRAGUE UNITE 16 NATIONS IN SPORT

United States and Czechoslovak Flags Are Entwined Before Great Concourse—Gymnastics Joined in by 10,000—Daily Pageants Are Feature of Games

PRAGUE (Special Correspondence)—Coming so soon after the Sokol Festival of 1926, the Second Workers' Olympic Games, organized by the Social Democratic Party, might have been expected to suffer in comparison. But such was certainly not the case.

The Workers' Gymnastic Societies in it a symbol of the friendship between the two peoples.

In order to make adequate arrangements for the games, the organization was begun as early as 1926. Catering and accommodation both for performers and for the spectators had all to be on a large scale, since as many as 10,000 were on the ground at the same time in some of the scenes. Were it not for the fact that the schools of Prague had all been closed a week earlier so as to be at the disposal of the thousands of performers who came from every town and village in the Republic, and from abroad, it would have been almost impossible to find house-room for them all.

Numbering some 20,000. Unlike the Sokol Festival of Last Year, which Emphasized the Brotherhood of the Workers' Games Are International in Character. The Above Picture Gives Some Conception of the Immense Armies of Performers Deployed on the Large Stadium of the Capital.

United States Represented  
Sixteen nations were represented, including Belgium, Switzerland, France and Hungary, while from Germany came a body of 1500 athletes, with another almost equally numerous from Vienna. America was represented by a small band of Czech Americans, who received a wonderful ovation from the crowd, after the official welcome and the exchange of American and Czechoslovak flags. As the national anthems of the two states were played, the two flags intermingled in the breeze, and the 20,000 onlookers saw

national Labor Organisation in Geneva, said, in reference to the games: "If all this had been done under military coercion it would have had no significance, but it was all done voluntarily by the workers in their leisure time. The social and moral effect of such constant exercise and discipline on the part of the masses cannot be estimated, but it constitutes a very hopeful sign for the future."

From the international point of view, too, the games have a tremendous significance. Prague, so often in the past the scene of strife among the nationalities, was on this occasion more than hospitable to the strangers within its gates. The welcome extended particularly to the German and Austrian delegates both in the stadium and in the street processions, could hardly have been imagined as possible here seven years ago. Shouts of "Freundschaft" and "Frei Heil" mingled with those of "Na zdar" and "Zdar" as Czechs and Germans marched side by side in unity.

**INQUIRY URGED INTO CONDITION OF ABORIGINES**  
ADELAIDE, S. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—A movement has been set on foot to urge the Commonwealth Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition and future prospects of the aborigines, with the hope that the question will not be regarded as a party one.

According to the Rev. J. S. Needham, chairman of the Australian Board of Missions, on stations where there are white women, the natives are treated well, but where there are no white women, the blacks are not always shown proper consideration. Some station owners treat their native employees with consideration, even affection, but, although there are exceptions, they are usually hostile to the "bush blacks." The white man has frequently to defend himself against the blacks. The native customs are such that if a white man offends them, they are apt to visit the punishment on the next white man they meet. This is the black's sense of justice, but it is not the white man's, and Mr. Needham argues that the latter is not justified in following the same policy. He contends that the Royal Commission, if appointed, must surely recommend the segregation of the natives in an area where there is a chance of their being taught to earn their own living.

**HONOR FOR ARCHITECT OF FRIENDS HOUSE**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—The "Friends House," Euston Road, the new European headquarters of the Society of Friends, has been selected by the Royal Institute of British Architects as the best building of the year in London. The Institute's bronze medal commemorating this decision is announced as conferred upon Hubert L. Liddet, a young Quaker who designed this handsome structure.

The building is in gray brick, relieved by Roman Doric portico in the center. It was the first big piece of work undertaken by Mr. Liddet, who is also the architect of the George Cadbury Hall, Birmingham, which is to be opened next October as the central meeting place for the students of the Selby Oak Colleges, the Quaker Social teaching center, Kingsmead, the missionary training school, and other institutions with which George Cadbury the Quaker philanthropist was closely associated.

**REMOVALS and Warehousing**  
John Barnes & Co., Ltd.  
191-217 Finchley Road  
London, N.W. 3, England  
Phone Hampstead 6000

**WEAR PEDAPTA SHOES**  
THE OUTCOME OF A CORRECT CONSIDERATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF SHOE FITTING  
SOLD ONLY AT  
309 OXFORD STREET  
LONDON W 1 ENG  
BABERS LTD

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

## LABOR OLYMPICS AT PRAGUE UNITE 16 NATIONS IN SPORT

United States and Czechoslovak Flags Are Entwined Before Great Concourse—Gymnastics Joined in by 10,000—Daily Pageants Are Feature of Games

PRAGUE (Special Correspondence)—Coming so soon after the Sokol Festival of 1926, the Second Workers' Olympic Games, organized by the Social Democratic Party, might have been expected to suffer in comparison. But such was certainly not the case.

The Workers' Gymnastic Societies in it a symbol of the friendship between the two peoples.

In order to make adequate arrangements for the games, the organization was begun as early as 1926. Catering and accommodation both for performers and for the spectators had all to be on a large scale, since as many as 10,000 were on the ground at the same time in some of the scenes. Were it not for the fact that the schools of Prague had all been closed a week earlier so as to be at the disposal of the thousands of performers who came from every town and village in the Republic, and from abroad, it would have been almost impossible to find house-room for them all.

Numbering some 20,000. Unlike the Sokol Festival of Last Year, which Emphasized the Brotherhood of the Workers' Games Are International in Character. The Above Picture Gives Some Conception of the Immense Armies of Performers Deployed on the Large Stadium of the Capital.

United States Represented  
Sixteen nations were represented, including Belgium, Switzerland, France and Hungary, while from Germany came a body of 1500 athletes, with another almost equally numerous from Vienna. America was represented by a small band of Czech Americans, who received a wonderful ovation from the crowd, after the official welcome and the exchange of American and Czechoslovak flags. As the national anthems of the two states were played, the two flags intermingled in the breeze, and the 20,000 onlookers saw

national Labor Organisation in Geneva, said, in reference to the games: "If all this had been done under military coercion it would have had no significance, but it was all done voluntarily by the workers in their leisure time. The social and moral effect of such constant exercise and discipline on the part of the masses cannot be estimated, but it constitutes a very hopeful sign for the future."

From the international point of view, too, the games have a tremendous significance. Prague, so often in the past the scene of strife among the nationalities, was on this occasion more than hospitable to the strangers within its gates. The welcome extended particularly to the German and Austrian delegates both in the stadium and in the street processions, could hardly have been imagined as possible here seven years ago. Shouts of "Freundschaft" and "Frei Heil" mingled with those of "Na zdar" and "Zdar" as Czechs and Germans marched side by side in unity.

**INQUIRY URGED INTO CONDITION OF ABORIGINES**  
ADELAIDE, S. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—A movement has been set on foot to urge the Commonwealth Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition and future prospects of the aborigines, with the hope that the question will not be regarded as a party one.

According to the Rev. J. S. Needham, chairman of the Australian Board of Missions, on stations where there are white women, the natives are treated well, but where there are no white women, the blacks are not always shown proper consideration. Some station owners treat their native employees with consideration, even affection, but, although there are exceptions, they are usually hostile to the "bush blacks." The white man has frequently to defend himself against the blacks. The native customs are such that if a white man offends them, they are apt to visit the punishment on the next white man they meet. This is the black's sense of justice, but it is not the white man's, and Mr. Needham argues that the latter is not justified in following the same policy. He contends that the Royal Commission, if appointed, must surely recommend the segregation of the natives in an area where there is a chance of their being taught to earn their own living.

**HONOR FOR ARCHITECT OF FRIENDS HOUSE**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—The "Friends House," Euston Road, the new European headquarters of the Society of Friends, has been selected by the Royal Institute of British Architects as the best building of the year in London. The Institute's bronze medal commemorating this decision is announced as conferred upon Hubert L. Liddet, a young Quaker who designed this handsome structure.

The building is in gray brick, relieved by Roman Doric portico in the center. It was the first big piece of work undertaken by Mr. Liddet, who is also the architect of the George Cadbury Hall, Birmingham, which is to be opened next October as the central meeting place for the students of the Selby Oak Colleges, the Quaker Social teaching center, Kingsmead, the missionary training school, and other institutions with which George Cadbury the Quaker philanthropist was closely associated.

**REMOVALS and Warehousing**  
John Barnes & Co., Ltd.  
191-217 Finchley Road  
London, N.W. 3, England  
Phone Hampstead 6000

**WEAR PEDAPTA SHOES**  
THE OUTCOME OF A CORRECT CONSIDERATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF SHOE FITTING  
SOLD ONLY AT  
309 OXFORD STREET  
LONDON W 1 ENG  
BABERS LTD

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**SHOOLBRED'S**  
The Quality House Since 1822  
Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

**MARSHALL & SNELGROVE**  
VENE STREET AND OXFORD STREET  
LONDON, W. 1, ENG.

## FASHIONABLE KNITTED SUITS FOR HOLIDAY WEAR



INEXPENSIVE THREE-PIECE SUIT (as sketch) specially designed for sport and country wear, consisting of Cardigan, Jumper, and finely pleated Skirt. In many attractive colours. PRICE £5.10.0



WOOL BOUCLETTE JUMPER SUIT (as sketch) specially designed for a full matronly figure, on becoming lines, for sport or country wear. In new Autumn shades. PRICE 8 Gns.



MODEL JUMPER SUIT (as sketch) made exclusively for Marshall & Snelgrove, in finest quality Stockinette and Vivienne, hand-somely embroidered at right side in contrasting colourings. PRICE in Stockinette 11½ Gns. PRICE in Vivienne 14 Gns.

**MARSHALL & SNELGROVE**

**J. W. TACON**  
ESTABLISHED 1834  
SHIRTMAKER  
100, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4  
Gentlemen's Outfitter  
One of the Oldest Established Businesses in LONDON  
Established 1834  
572-577 High Holborn, London, England

**Harvey Nichols**  
of Knightsbridge

**LADIES GLOVES of RELIABLE QUALITY**

ELASTIC WRIST WASHABLE SUEDE round seam in soft shades of Beaver and Grey. Price 8/11.

PULL ON ENGLISH CHAMOIS ELASTIC at WRIST, in Natural or Blue. Price 6/11 and 8/11.

ELASTIC WRIST French and English Reindeer Fabric in Dove, Pastel, Light Beaver, Chamois, or White. Price 4/11.

TWO BUTTON REAL KID in Pastel, Beige, Tan or Grey. Price 5/11

**HARVEY NICHOLS & CO. Ltd., KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON, S.W. 1, Eng.**



**"KINGDOM" Woven Stripe Lustres**

THE "Kingdom" Woven Stripe Lustre should be of considerable interest to men desiring silk-like shirts that will retain their rich appearance always.

Drop into any of the Meakers Shops and examine one for yourself. You will be pleased with the rare choice of original woven striped designs produced in colourings that are in harmony with modern clothes.

Besides the high standard of quality they represent, (it is worth knowing) that you are assured of a correct fit, as all "Kingdom" shirts are made on the principle of three fittings to every neck size.

10/6 each.  
Collars to match 1/-

There is also a wide selection of other kinds—prices 6/9, 7/6, 8/5, 15/6.

Post Orders. Patterns Upon Request to Mail Order Dept., 37 Cheapside, London, E. C. 2, England.

**MEAKERS**  
47 & 48 CADILLY  
47 STRAND (OPP. GAIETY) 55 KINGSWAY 91 SHAFTESBURY AV.  
W. 1, LONDON. 142, NORTH, 142, SOUTH, 142, WEST, 142, EAST, 142, CENTRAL, 142, NORTH, 142, SOUTH, 142, WEST, 142, EAST, 142, CENTRAL, 142, NORTH, 142, SOUTH, 142, WEST,



## IMPROVED LAWS ON BANKRUPTCY ARE ADVOCATED

Commercial Law Group  
Meets in Atlantic City to  
Discuss Practices

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 22 (Special).—Discussion of problems pertaining to the practice of commercial law and the improvement of current commercial conditions and professional practices featured the annual convention of the Commercial Law League of America which opened a four-day meeting here today. Delegates are here from all sections of the country.

While a number of social and entertainment features have been arranged by the local committee, and occupied most of convention time today, delegations are looking forward with eagerness to the discussion of the various committee reports, particularly those on ethics, bankruptcy law, arbitration, uniform state laws and uniform rules. The committee on bankruptcy will offer to the convention recommendations for the improvement of the practice of bankruptcy and renew its offer of cooperation with the judiciary, bar associations and other organizations to this end.

**On Bankruptcy Law**  
The league will reaffirm its previous position that "a repeal of the national bankruptcy law is undesirable and should be opposed by lawyers and laymen alike," but that every effort to improve the practice and eliminate fraud should be made.

The convention was opened by addresses of welcome by Anthony H. Ruff, Mayor of Atlantic City, H. Walter Gill of Atlantic City and Henry Wollman of New York, with a response by Frederick A. Lind of Chicago. Preliminary committee meetings, appointment of a committee on resolutions, headed by John R. Edwards, and routine marked the afternoon session.

In his address to the convention Maurice F. Davidson, president of the league, reviewed the year's work and paid tribute to the work of the committees which, he said, "performed their duties with vigor and efficiency, giving a great service to the promotion of good in the fields of commercial law."

**What the League Does**

Of the changes espoused by the league, Mr. Davidson said:

"How great is the cause which the Commercial Law League serves! It is as broad as commerce, as profound as the law, as boundless as the application of human thought to human needs." Referring to his administration, Mr. Davidson said that no act gave him cause for greater pride than the thought manifested by the executive committee in responding quickly to the suggestion that \$1000 be contributed for rehabilitation work in the Mississippi River flood area.

On the question of legal education, Mr. Davidson called attention to the brief he submitted to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York last March in conjunction with presidents of the bar associations, representatives from law schools and other legal agencies, bearing upon the question of preliminary education required of candidates for admission to the bar, which brief, he said, in accord with the rules, was later formulated and issued by the Court of Appeals.

Reviewing the action of the league in recent years on the question of professional ethics, Mr. Davidson referred to the 14 additional canons which are to be submitted to the American Bar Association at its convention in Buffalo next month, adding that the matters touched on by the new canons are of vital importance and will be contained in the special report of the league's committee on ethics.

## Boston Has Only Mathuran Art Outside India, Where It Originated

Fragment of Pediment That May Have Been Part of  
Temple, Makes Rare Acquisition, Says Dr. Coomer  
Asiatic—Only Four Now in World

In the acquisition, by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, of a relief of the old "Mathura" School of Indian Art, Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, curator of the department of Indian art, considers that the museum now owns the finest of its kind in the United States.

The piece is a thin slab of red sandstone, carved on either side to complete a pediment decorated with a repeating ornament of three varieties which was probably part of the main or only entrance to a temple which may have been entirely of stone, although it may possibly have been of brick, except for the doorway.

The carvings represent four scenes from the life of the Buddha, two of them being the "Great Enlightenment" and "The Preaching of the First Sermon," more correctly called "The Turning of the Wheel of the Law." Of the other two scenes one is a representation of the Bowl and the fourth is a structural temple, honored by men and women bearing lotus flowers.

Dr. Coomaraswamy believes that this is an exceedingly valuable addition to the hitherto scanty material relating to the structural temples of the period of Kusana 50-320 A. D. No structural temples older than the fourth and fifth centuries have survived in India, but judging from this fragment, it is apparent that temple architecture had reached a relatively advanced stage before that time.

There are existing, so far as is known, only four of such pediments, two of the Buddhist type and two relating apparently to the Jaina period. Two of these are in the Lucknow Museum and a third in the Mathura Museum so that the one which has come into possession of the Boston Museum is the only one owned outside of Lucknow. The mu-

## DECORATIVE USES OF GLADIOLI ILLUSTRATED IN BOSTON SHOW

Attractive Arrangement Is Emphasized in Awards—  
California Originations Are Features of Prize Display—Amateurs Are Well Represented

Seabrooke Nurseries of Seabrooke, N. H., L. G. Rowe, proprietor, won the gold medal award of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in the annual gladiolus exhibition, which was concluded last evening in Horticultural Hall with a decorative display of gladioli covering a space of 150 square feet.

This entry included practically all the standard commercial and show varieties and several new varieties among the most notable of which were "Orchid," a splendid blue which originated in California and "Pearl of California," of similar origin and equal loveliness. Second in this class, prizes for which were offered under the provisions of the John Allen French Fund, was taken by North River Farms of Marshfield.

The decision of the New England Gladiolus Society, which joined with the Horticultural Society in administration of the show, to focus competitive attention upon the use of gladioli for decorative effect, was strongly reflected in the composite arrangement of the entries. The custom of former years, of setting entries in martial rows in vases, had completely disappeared excepting from the lower side hall, where individual specimens were arranged for judging, and instead the upper and lower main exhibition-room glowed with gladioli, thousands of them, arranged with an apparent determination to make the most of their decorative properties.

**Arrangement Emphasized**  
The award of prizes, therefore, brought into relief not only the record of individual growers for ingenuity in arrangement, an important aspect in the popularization of this flower which prior to 1910 was hardly known to any extent in the United States, though it was being cultivated to advantage in England.

A. L. Stephen of Waban, counted the most experienced grower of gladioli in the United States, won the President's Cup for the most meritorious display entered in the exhibition with his large showing of 100 and more gladiolus varieties and, besides numerous class and special awards, took the gold medal of the New England Gladiolus Society for arrangement.

Among the showings of small groups of blooms by amateur growers, Wendell W. Wyman of Sharon, took three firsts and one second with his vases of three blooms each of the splendid red "Pythia," "Albania," white, the deep lavender importation from Holland, "Jacob von Bergen," and Fischer's "Old Elsie."

Jellie Ross of Concord, with a mag-

nificent display of "Miss Vivian Mae Wilson" and the fragile yellow "Souvenir" took a bronze medal. William E. Clark, of Sharon, noted among gladiolus growers for his cultivation in this country of varieties native to South Africa, secured a bronze medal for a group of four South African species and a collection of Primulines. For his "Gladiolus Saundersii" Mr. Clark also received an award of merit.

**Awards for Phlox**  
The comprehensive display of phlox arranged by the Cherry Hill Nurseries secured several class awards and George N. Smith of Wellesey,

showing in particular, his new pink phlox "Sec. R. I. Farrington" took special prizes.

Breck's, showing an unusual display of "Campanula Isophylla" took a silver medal with this display and a vote of thanks for a table display of gladioli.

The fruit and vegetable classes, arranged in the basement exhibition room provoked peculiar interest because, in a way, they represented foregoing indications of what may be expected for standard in the autumn and harvest exhibitions.

For a collection of vegetables arranged for effect James Donald of Brookline took first, and prizes were awarded A. R. Stiles and Warren Huestis for cucumbers.

## Children Will Enjoy These Prize Gladioli



Miss Helen E. Sanborn of Winchester (Left) and Miss Elizabeth Harris of Boston (Right), Two of the Earliest Arrivals at Horticultural Hall to Sort and Send Out Flowers Under the Guidance of the Benevolent Fruit and Flower Mission. Are Shown Starting With Armfuls of Gladioli for a Home for Little Children.

## Institution Rooms Brightened by Flower Show Bouquets

Benevolent Mission Takes Charge of Banks of Blossoms  
at Close of Gladiolus Exhibit to Distribute  
Them as Messages of Cheer

Gladioli which Saturday and Sunday called thousands of visitors to Horticultural Hall, were sent speeding in motor cars and trucks today to carry their message of beauty and joy to numerous institutions where veterans, children, and men and women generally are being cared for in and near Boston.

Practically all of the flowers that had been on exhibition were given to the Benevolent Fraternity Fruit and Flower Mission to be distributed to those whom the mission believed would most benefit by them. Under the direction of Mrs. Lewis A. Elliott, secretary in charge, volunteer workers assembled at the hall a little after 8 a. m. today, to sort the flowers, do them up in loose bundles and start them on their way.

Some of the flowers were called for by the institutions, some were sent in automobiles or wagons where services were contributed. By noon all of the flowers were on their way, and many of them were seen in their freshly cut stems in water, and were placed about rooms in homes and institutions.

All of the places caring for disabled veterans, including Rutland, had a full quota of flowers. Veterans always are first in the work of the Fruit and Flower Mission, and the report comes that the gifts seem to give a special joy to the men as evidence that the people for whom their sacrifices were made still remember and are grateful.

The mission maintains an office at Horticultural Hall which is open every morning of the year to receive contributions of flowers, fruit and vegetables for distribution among institutions, private homes and individuals, the last of whom are reached largely through co-operation with various philan-

thropic and social organizations. It also maintains receiving stations in the baggage room at the South Station where commuters are asked to leave surplus products from their gardens. The railroads carry hamperfuls of such gifts free.

While respect to the opportunity to dispose of flowers and other garden products where they will do much good, has been pleasing, Mrs. Elliott states that there is a need for many more contributions than have been received and hopes that the remainder of the season will bring a more plentiful supply.

The mission is believed to be the oldest organization of its kind in existence. It was started in 1889 by Miss Helen Tinkham and met in the vestry of the old Hollis Street Church. Later the work of the Flower Mission, as it was then called, was taken over by the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches and finally the work was organized under the direction of Mrs. Arthur Graham Robbins is chairman of the committee, and Arthur W. Moore is treasurer.

## TEACHERS' HOME RECEIVES \$5000 GIFT

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 22 (Special).—Mrs. Fletcher D. Proctor of Proctor has given \$5000 to the permanent fund of the McConnell Home for Teachers, according to an announcement by the directors. Several smaller gifts also have been received within the past few weeks, among them being \$200 from the Mrs. Mary Porter estate of Cornwall, and \$250 from the Middlebury teachers as a memorial to Miss Julia A. Bond, who served Middlebury as a graded school teacher many years. Another \$250 is to be given by the Middlebury teachers the coming year, according to the directors.

Seven retired educators are now enjoying the Rest Home and several applications have been received for entrance the coming autumn. Miss Mary Ballou, a former social service worker in Boston, is matron at the McConnell Home. A special meeting of the finance committee is to be held the second week in September, when plans will be formulated to increase the permanent fund from \$37,000 to \$50,000.

## TWO INNS NAMED FOR COL. LINDBERGH

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Aug. 22 (AP).—Proprietors of inns on the Canadian side of the Vermont-Quebec border have seized on the fame of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, New York-to-Paris flier, as a means of attracting the attention of tourists. An old farmhouse a mile north of the border near Richford now sports a large sign reading, "Lindbergh Inn." Another roadside at Highwater, Que., near North Troy, has been christened "Hotel Lindy."

## Boston's Art Center Expanding



NEW SCHOOL OF MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS  
Due to Open in September. With Formal Dedication Later in the Fall, This New Building Will House the Classes in a Permanent Home of Its Own for the First Time Since the School Was Organized. It Is Located in the Fenway Adjacent to the Museum Itself.

## New School of Fine Arts Museum in Fenway to Be Opened Sept. 26

Marks First Permanent Building—300 Students Expected to Enroll—Has Latest Appointments Even to Lunch Room—Recreation Ground Planned

When the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which has been housed in a temporary structure, opens its season for the year 1927-1928 on Sept. 26, it will be for the first time in a permanent building of its own.

The new building erected for it by the museum at the corner of the Fenway and Museum Road, directly across from the temporary wooden structure it has occupied since 1909, is now receiving its interior finish. While it is probable that this will not be completed by the time school opens, there seems no doubt that the 300 students expected can be accommodated at that time.

Architecturally, the new building is not at all like the museum. It is in the Georgian style, faced with brick and artificial stone. It is of two stories, and was designed and supervised by Guy Lowell.

**Bust of First Instructor**

The main entrance is on the Fenway, facing the Gardner Museum. The vestibule and large entrance hall are simple yet rich in design and finish. The hall has a beamed ceiling and terrazzo floor of gray marble edged with black. The walls are to be finished in a warm yellow. It is to be furnished with dark oak settees and benches. A marble clock set in the wall is to tell the time, and there is to be a bronze bust, set on a pedestal, of Thomas Allen, who for many years was chairman of the council which governs the school. There is to be also a bust of Otto Grundman, first instructor of painting at the school.

This hall gives access to the front stairway, a passenger elevator, and a corridor where upon the right are the offices of administration. The first room is the school office, the second the council room with a kitchenette where light lunches may be prepared, and the third a library. This library is a new and much needed feature of the school. It began several years ago with a few books in an old bookcase. These slowly increased until the new building was assured when the student body began to take a special interest in the library and have made valuable gifts to it. Other books have been contributed by the museum library.

Near the side entrance on Museum Road is located the shop for art supplies and at that end of the building are the freight elevator, rear staircase and rooms for storage.

**Lunchroom for Students**

To the left of the long corridor is the great east room, two stories in height, its floor in the basement and extending to the roof of the first floor. The windows on the first floor of the building serve to give the room light from above. There also are smaller rooms for drawing from casts, a students' lunchroom furnished with hot plates and other conveniences for the preparation and care of food. Locker rooms, service and storage rooms also occupy the basement.

The second floor has three classrooms for design, a large drawing room, four studios with side and top light for drawing from life, and on the Fenway end a beautifully proportioned class and lecture room. Two studios for modeling and a small room for casting are at the other end. Above the latter on a mezzanine floor by itself is a jewelry room with an instructor's office.

The floor above has seven studios for painting, a metal-working room, and an exhibition gallery with top light. The walls of the gallery are to be hung with a soft gray corduroy, a gift from the Museum School Alumni Association. A door from the gallery opens onto a terrace built upon the roof of the studios below which can be used for "outdoor sketching or as a promenade. This connects with a studio at the further end of the building. From it there is a pleasant view over the Fenway. The outlook from most of the windows is good.

**Hope to Develop Playground**  
A portion of the land bought for its use, thus allowing for future development. It is planned to fence in this part of the grounds as a place for recreation. Past students and friends of the school have been appealed to to help in raising funds for its equipment.

Formal opening of the school is planned for November when there will be an exhibition of work and the building will be open for inspection. The school is governed by a council of which Edmund C.

Tarbell is president and Henry Hunt Clark, secretary and head of the department of design. The school never has had a director. Organized in 1876 it first occupied rooms in the old Museum building on Copley Square, enlarging its quarters when the museum was moved to its present site. With the adequate quarters that the new building now provides it is believed that the school is entering a era of growth and accomplishment.

The old building on the museum grounds on Museum Road, is to be torn down and the ground sown to grass.

**B. W. ROWELL HAS PASSED ON**

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 22.—Benjamin W. Rowell, who passed on at his home here today, was the Imperial Recorder of the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine of the United States, and for many years was Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He was a member of the Royal Order of Scotland, the Massachusetts College of Rosticrarians, Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine; recording officer of all the Scottish Rite bodies of Boston, secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Deliberation, grand representative of the Grand Commandery of South Carolina, and grand representative of the Grand Commandery of Mississippi.

## GLOBE GIRDLER FLIES TO START

Due to Leave Newfoundland  
Wednesday on New World  
Circling Record

DETROIT, Aug. 22 (AP)—Edward F. Schlee, president of the Uxco Oil Corporation, and his pilot, William Brock, who will attempt to break the globe-encircling record, hopped off from Ford Airport at 10:21 a. m. today for Curtis Field, L. I., en route to Harbor Grace, N. F., their official starting point.

The takeoff was made only 10 weeks after Schlee broached the plan of attempting to break the record of 23 days 14 hours and 30 minutes established last year by Edward S. Evans, Detroit manufacturer, and Linton Wells, newspaperman who made the journey by rail, steamer, and airplane.

Schlee declared that it first occurred to him last June while he was on a board-of-commerce cruise. Brock was instructed to begin preparations for the flight and arrangements were made for the placing of supplies along the route after he returned from that trip.

Schlee's plane, a Stinson-Detroler monoplane, was piloted by Eddie Stinson, first place winner in the recent national air tour. Reconditioned and christened Pride of Detroit, the ship is painted yellow with red trimmings and bears the name Wayco and the numbers N.C.57.

The fliers plan to leave New York for Harbor Grace, Tuesday, and, weather permitting, hop off from the latter place for London Wednesday.

## BRITISH AVIATOR READY TO START

Capt. Hamilton May Hop  
Off From Upavon Flight—  
Another Courtney Delay

BRISTOL, Eng., Aug. 22 (AP)—Captain Leslie Hamilton, British aviator, announced today that he would transfer his Fokker-Jupiter monoplane from Bristol to the Upavon airfield, on Salisbury Plain, this evening, in readiness for the transatlantic hop off, which he hopes will be about 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. Fuel for the flight is already at the Upavon field. Captain Hamilton indicated the possibility of another man making the flight with him in addition to Col. F. F. Minchin, but declined to divulge the name.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Capt. Frank T. Courtney, British aviator, who had hoped to hop off tomorrow morning on his transatlantic flight to the United States, said this afternoon that his hop off probably would have to be postponed because of a gale along the Channel extending 500 miles from the west coast. Recent reports had indicated a distinct improvement in conditions over the Atlantic, and had even raised the hope of good flying conditions this evening.

SEVENOAKS, Eng., Aug. 22 (AP)—A Royal Dutch Air Lines monoplane, which left Croydon for Amsterdam at 8 o'clock this morning, with 11 passengers, was forced to land in a field near here.

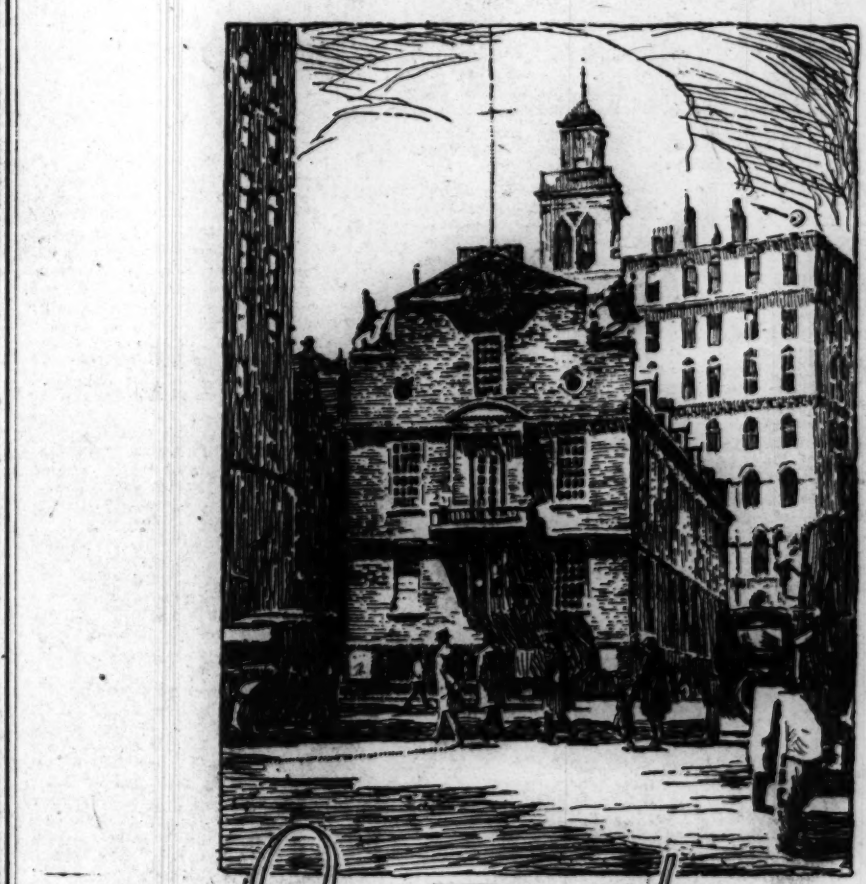
## BARODA PERSISTENT AGAINST ALCOHOL

Resolution Passed for Closing  
Liquor Shops

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence).—For the third time the Baroda Legislative Assembly has passed by a narrow majority a resolution for closing the liquor shops in Amreli district. The House has passed a similar resolution twice before, and it is hoped that this time at any rate it will share a better fate at the hands of the State Government.

The mover of the resolution, Mr. Mohanbhai, pointed out that the adjoining states of Bhavnagar and Gondal had prohibited the sale of liquor in their territories and that Baroda, which is considered a progressive state, should follow suit. Further, he contended, adoption of prohibition in Amreli will not materially affect the finances of the state, as the loss is estimated only at Rs. 20,000, which cannot be considered as severe. The Minister for Revenue and Excise opposed the motion, though he sympathized with the object of the mover, while the new Dewan (Chief Minister), V. T. Krishnamachari, advised proponents as a means of attaining total prohibition.

**GASOLINE CUT IN TEXAS**  
Gasoline has been reduced one to two cents a gallon in several cities in Texas.



In Boston

SCORES of merchants, representing most every line of retail business, invite readers of The Christian Science Monitor to shop at their stores. The next time you shop in Boston, why not accept the invitations of these advertisers? You will find them ready to serve you and appreciative of your patronage.



## BOSTON COUNCIL CAMPAIGN GAINS MANY ENTRANTS

Contests Develop in 17 of City's 22 Wards With Much Time Left

Nomination papers for election to the Boston City Council on Nov. 8 have been asked by 65 prospective candidates. The formal nomination petitions, which must be signed by not less than 300 registered voters before a candidate may have his name printed on the municipal ballot, will not be issued by the board of election commissioners to the applicants of the Boston City Hall until Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The only application for papers this morning was made by Bernard C. Harkin Jr., secretary of the Alfred E. Smith Club, who intends to be a candidate from Ward 8 against John F. Dowd, the incumbent. James S. Trembley, president of the club, has filed as a candidate in Ward 10.

Under the amended city charter, 22 men are to be elected, one from each ward, and the official ballot contains no party designations. Of those who have filed requests with the election commission for nomination papers, 19 are members of the present City Council. These are John I. Fitzgerald, Ward 3; Walter J. Presley, Ward 10; and Horace Gould, Ward 19, have not yet formally signified their intentions to stand for re-election but it is understood that they propose to do so.

Few Have Clear Fields

From the applications filed so far, contests are indicated in 17 of the city's 22 wards. No candidates have yet appeared from Ward 3, that in the North and West Ends of the city proper, which is at present represented by Mr. Fitzgerald.

Dr. Seth F. Arnold, councilman from Ward 4, the Back Bay district, has filed for re-election and no other candidate has till now been announced for consideration. Dr. Arnold is a Republican in state and national politics. Henry Parkman Jr., member of the council from Ward 5, the Beacon Hill district, and chairman of the Committee on Appropriations which gave an exhaustive study of the Mayor's budget last spring, recommending substantial economies which the council later declined to insist upon, is so far unopposed.

But one candidate has, so far, been announced from Ward 17, Dorchester. Robert Gardner Wilson Jr., who is serving, has filed for nomination papers. Two years ago there were seven other candidates in the contest with Mr. Wilson. In Ward 22, which is the Brighton ward, John J. Heffernan, president of the council, and a Democrat in state and national affairs, has to date no opposition.

Situation May Change Greatly

As the time limit for applications does not expire until Tuesday, Sept. 6, the present situation in the council campaign is admittedly one which will probably be greatly changed before the final stages are approached. Nineteen prospective candidates have been named for the council, and during the first four days of the time for entries in the campaign, last week 35 more candidates were announced.

Two years ago several prospective candidates withdrew from the campaign shortly after filing requests for nomination papers. Others failed to file any petitions signed by citizens for their nomination, while several other candidates failed to file petitions in the closing hours of the campaign, and before the final stages are reached.

## POSTAL CLERKS ELECT OFFICERS

Massachusetts Branch Holds Its Convention

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 22 (AP)—Henry L. Morency of Lawrence was elected president of the Massachusetts Federation of Post Office Clerks in the closing hours of a two-day convention here yesterday, succeeding James A. Finnerty of this city, who refused to accept a second term.

Other officers elected were: first vice-president, William J. North Adams; second vice-president, Harry P. Cauley of Holyoke; third vice-president, A. J. Fisher, Springfield; fourth vice-president, E. J. Kelley, New Bedford; delegate to the national convention at Indianapolis, Henry L. Morency; secretary-treasurer, John A. Kelley, Boston.

The following program was sponsored to be submitted to the national convention: (1) a rigid seniority rule; (2) longevity pay giving men with 10 years service \$100 and those with 20 years service \$200 more than other clerks; (3) an impartial court of appeals; (4) adoption of the Butler bill calling for cash salary each week instead of bi-weekly checks; (5) guarantee of 30 hours' work each week for substitutes.

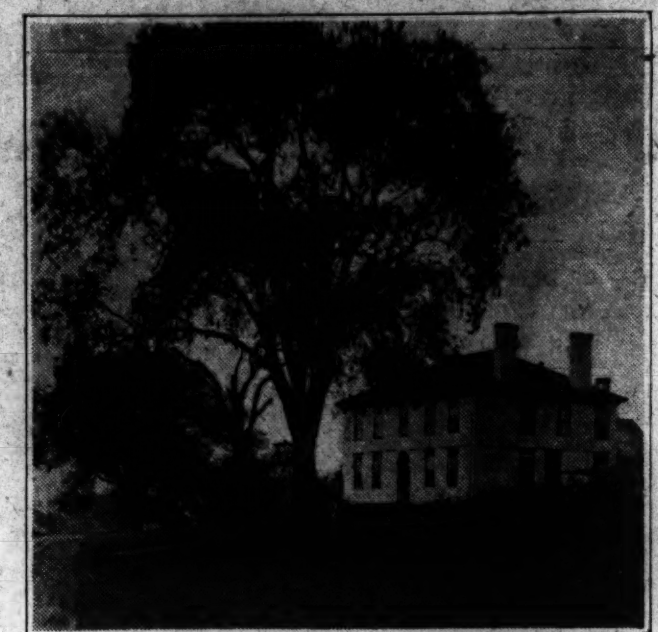
James A. Smith, treasurer of the Connecticut federation and John D. Murphy of Boston, vice-president of the national body were speakers.

## PROFESSOR MATHER GREEN ACRE LECTURER

ELIOT, Me., Aug. 22 (Special)—Prof. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard is giving a series of six lectures commencing today at the Green Acre Institute. This is the fourth set of lectures of the summer group. Prof. Herbert Adams Gibbons of Princeton having opened the summer series on Aug. 1 with six lectures on nationalism and internationalism. The second series was by Prof. John H. Randall of Columbia University, and the third by Prof. William R. Shephard, also of Columbia.

Professor Mather is chairman of the department of geology and geography at Harvard, and a lecturer at Radcliffe and Wellesley Colleges.

## One of Connecticut's Old Homes



The Pinney Homestead at Ellington Has Been Occupied by Seven Generations of the Family

## Pinneys Live on Same Estate Deeded to Them by the Indians

Seven Successive Generations Have Occupied Land at Ellington, Conn., Upon Which a Substantial House Was Built Over 200 Years Ago

ELLINGTON, Conn., Aug. 22 (Special)—In pursuing the ancient highway toward Manchester the tourist's eye is caught by a dignified square brick house on the right which bears the atmosphere of a former period. If curiosity leads him to make inquiries he will learn that this place since 1717 has been the Pinney homestead, where seven successive generations of the family have lived, and that the only deed ever given to the property is the one that the first settler of the town, Samuel Pinney, took from the Indians before building his log cabin in the year mentioned.

It will be explained further that the present house, occupied by William Pinney, was erected in the first years of the Revolutionary War, and that the second story was yet to be finished when the owner, Eleazer Pinney, answered a call for troops to repel the invasion of Burgoyne. Having served through the campaign that culminated in the battle of Saratoga and Burgoyne's surrender, and winning the rank of Lieutenant, he returned to run his farm.

The house rests on heavy foundation walls of sandstone and the brick walls and wood frame are of similar sturdy type. The original hand-carved pine woodwork lends beauty and dignity to the ample square rooms, but the huge brick oven that went with the kitchen fireplace has been removed. The house is generously supplied with fireplaces.

Being a mason as well as a farmer, Eleazer Pinney personally built the house with the aid of others of the family, and from examination of his workmanship it is inferred that he was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. The Pinneys were distinguished for big families and in later years two other substantial houses were built close by to shelter groups of that name.

The original log cabin was located 20 rods east of the site later chosen for the brick house. Its builder, Samuel Pinney, was born in Dorchester, the only son of Humphrey Pinney, who had emigrated from England in 1630 with a company led by the Rev. John Warham and who with other members of the church in Dorchester, accompanied the minister to Windsor, where he served as pastor for 34 years. Samuel Pinney was a soldier in the French and Indian War and was killed at the battle of the Clouds in 1759. His holdings embraced a tract of approximately 1,000 acres, as against the 80 acres now comprised by the farm.

After him came his son Samuel, a proprietor, and then the place went to Capt. Benjamin Pinney, a soldier of the French and Indian War and father of Eleazer. It is commonly stated that the family has had representatives in every struggle since the early colonial wars. One of them served in the Civil War nearly four years. Capt. Pinney had a son Benjamin.

"OUR AMERICAN EAGLE" IS SUBJECT OF TALK

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22 (AP)—"Our American Eagle" was the subject of a humorous talk by Howard Wood, president of the American Numismatic Society of New York City, speaking before the members of the American Numismatic Association at the Hotel Bond here last night.

Mr. Wood, who is one of the leading coin experts in this country, illustrated his subject with a series of drawings which he prepared himself. Starting with the appearance of the eagle as it looked when first stamped on American coins in the last decade of the eighteenth century, Mr. Wood traced the metamorphosis of the bird down to the species seen on present-day coinage.

PASSENGER AGENT AT SPRINGFIELD NAMED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 22 (Special)—Orin J. Petrie has been appointed district passenger agent of the Boston & Albany Railroad at Springfield, in place of James Gray, who has resigned. The appointment taken effect today. Mr. Petrie's territory will include the Albany division of the Boston & Albany Railroad from Springfield to Albany.

Mr. Petrie is a native of Somerville and was educated in the public schools of that city. He entered the service of the Boston & Albany Railroad in March of 1912 in the auditing department, and has occupied various positions, his last assignment being as rate clerk in the office of the general passenger agent at Boston.

ELLINGTON, Conn., Aug. 22 (Special)—In pursuing the ancient highway toward Manchester the tourist's eye is caught by a dignified square brick house on the right which bears the atmosphere of a former period. If curiosity leads him to make inquiries he will learn that this place since 1717 has been the Pinney homestead, where seven successive generations of the family have lived, and that the only deed ever given to the property is the one that the first settler of the town, Samuel Pinney, took from the Indians before building his log cabin in the year mentioned.

It will be explained further that the present house, occupied by William Pinney, was erected in the first years of the Revolutionary War, and that the second story was yet to be finished when the owner, Eleazer Pinney, answered a call for troops to repel the invasion of Burgoyne. Having served through the campaign that culminated in the battle of Saratoga and Burgoyne's surrender, and winning the rank of Lieutenant, he returned to run his farm.

The house rests on heavy foundation walls of sandstone and the brick walls and wood frame are of similar sturdy type. The original hand-carved pine woodwork lends beauty and dignity to the ample square rooms, but the huge brick oven that went with the kitchen fireplace has been removed. The house is generously supplied with fireplaces.

Being a mason as well as a farmer, Eleazer Pinney personally built the house with the aid of others of the family, and from examination of his workmanship it is inferred that he was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. The Pinneys were distinguished for big families and in later years two other substantial houses were built close by to shelter groups of that name.

The original log cabin was located 20 rods east of the site later chosen for the brick house. Its builder, Samuel Pinney, was born in Dorchester, the only son of Humphrey Pinney, who had emigrated from England in 1630 with a company led by the Rev. John Warham and who with other members of the church in Dorchester, accompanied the minister to Windsor, where he served as pastor for 34 years. Samuel Pinney was a soldier in the French and Indian War and was killed at the battle of the Clouds in 1759. His holdings embraced a tract of approximately 1,000 acres, as against the 80 acres now comprised by the farm.

After him came his son Samuel, a proprietor, and then the place went to Capt. Benjamin Pinney, a soldier of the French and Indian War and father of Eleazer. It is commonly stated that the family has had representatives in every struggle since the early colonial wars. One of them served in the Civil War nearly four years. Capt. Pinney had a son Benjamin.

"OUR AMERICAN EAGLE" IS SUBJECT OF TALK

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22 (AP)—"Our American Eagle" was the subject of a humorous talk by Howard Wood, president of the American Numismatic Society of New York City, speaking before the members of the American Numismatic Association at the Hotel Bond here last night.

Mr. Wood, who is one of the leading coin experts in this country, illustrated his subject with a series of drawings which he prepared himself. Starting with the appearance of the eagle as it looked when first stamped on American coins in the last decade of the eighteenth century, Mr. Wood traced the metamorphosis of the bird down to the species seen on present-day coinage.

PASSENGER AGENT AT SPRINGFIELD NAMED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 22 (Special)—Orin J. Petrie has been appointed district passenger agent of the Boston & Albany Railroad at Springfield, in place of James Gray, who has resigned. The appointment taken effect today. Mr. Petrie's territory will include the Albany division of the Boston & Albany Railroad from Springfield to Albany.

Mr. Petrie is a native of Somerville and was educated in the public schools of that city. He entered the service of the Boston & Albany Railroad in March of 1912 in the auditing department, and has occupied various positions, his last assignment being as rate clerk in the office of the general passenger agent at Boston.

## TRUCKS TO TAKE SMALL FREIGHT

B. & M. Will Reorganize Service Between Suburban Points and Boston Terminal

The Boston & Maine Railroad is to elaborate and expedite its small lot freight service by using motor-trucks to carry merchandise between outlying stations and its newly equipped Boston freight terminals at the northern artery. The object of change, it is stated, is to give better service and thus to regain for the railroad business which has been lost to private and public motor-trucks.

Beginning next Monday the railroad's motortruck operation will be coordinated with through freight car service at the northern artery terminals, which will give small-lot shippers and consignees 24 to 72 hours' faster service on merchandise bound to or from points in New England and South. In some instances the new arrangement will involve a saving of present trucking costs to the shipper or consignee.

Service Will Be Extended

The regularly scheduled motor-truck service will operate between the modern terminal at northern artery and Woburn, Waltham, Everett, Chelsea, Cambridge, Stoneham, Watertown, North Somerville, Malden and Winchester, with direct tie-ins with through freight cars to and from important distributing centers. Within a few weeks the plan will be extended to Melrose, Reading and Wakefield, and eventually to other cities in the Greater Boston area and elsewhere in New England.

The new arrangement will effect a substantial improvement over the present conditions, under which such shipments are either forwarded to transfer points like Salem and Nashua before being put into through cars to destination or are being lost to the railroad because of the delays involved.

The rearrangement of service should also effect a reduction in the congestion, it is felt, by consolidating in a few trucks under regular schedules the scattered merchandise shipments which now move separately in privately owned trucks and others. The trucking under the Boston & Maine system will be performed by present trucking concerns under contract to the Boston & Maine Transportation Company, so there will be no multiplication of vehicles.

## FITCH STEAMBOAT WAS SUCCESS MECHANICALLY. EXPERT SAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

special privileges. A committee of the New York Legislature declared in 1817 that Fulton's steamboat was "in substance the invention patented by John Fitch in 1791." And Biddle's Directory for Philadelphia, published in 1791, contains the following address: Fitch, John, owner of the steamboat, 462 No. Second Street.

A stock company known as "The Steamboat Company" supported Fitch in 1792 in the construction of a model boat, his second, which ran successfully on the Delaware River on September 17, 1786. The Columbia Magazine for the following December and January printed articles on "New Invention of Steamboat" by John Fitch. Convinced of the possibilities of steam navigation and encouraged by the acts of several state legislatures, the "Steamboat Company" resolved to build a larger steamboat to be moved by an engine with a 13-inch cylinder.

Time of Constitutional Convention

"On Aug. 22, 1787, Fitch's third steamboat, 45 feet long and 12 feet wide, was publicly tried on the Delaware at Philadelphia before many members of the Constitutional Convention, but the speed of four miles an hour did not satisfy those financially interested in the project. Twenty years later Robert Fulton's Clermont achieved a speed of only five miles an hour on the Hudson River. Fitch and the company stockholders were disappointed, but many members of the Constitutional Convention wrote enthusiastic letters of Fitch's success.

The following year, in spite of great financial difficulties, Fitch succeeded in building a larger steamboat. On Oct. 12, 1788, with 30 passengers on board, it made the trip from Philadelphia to Burlington, a distance of 20 miles, the longest voyage made by steam up to that time, in 3½ hours. However, this rate of speed did not satisfy the inventor or his associates; and for several years experiments were made in attempting to improve the machinery.

"It should be remembered that the engines and machinery available for Fitch's steamboats were very crude. The Industrial Revolution did not reach America until about 25 years later, and the local furnaces upon which the inventor had to rely were very inadequate to supply the specially constructed materials he needed. Moreover, Fitch was invariably in financial distress.

A Visit to Burlington

"After continued experiments with different condensers, boilers, and cylinders, the boat ran satisfactorily and regularly. The United States Gazette, May 15, 1790, carried the following paragraph: "Burlington, May 11. The friends of science and liberal arts will be gratified on hearing that we were favored on Sunday last, with a visit from the ingenious Mr. Fitch accompanied by several gentlemen of taste and knowledge in mechanics in a steamboat constructed on an improved plan. On their return, by accurate observation, they proceeded down the river at the rate of upwards of seven miles an hour."

"One month later the steamboat was formally tested in the presence of the Governor and Council of Pennsylvania. They were so pleased with their trip and experiences aboard that they gave Fitch a suit of colors (flags) for the steamboat. It succeeded in traveling at the rate of eight miles an hour.

Some of His Advertisements

"This vessel was the first steamboat to be used commercially to carry passengers and freight. The

following are typical of the advertisements carried in the Federal Gazette and the Pennsylvania Packet during the four summer months of 1790:

"THE STEAM-BOAT  
Is now ready to take Passengers, and is intended to set off from Arch Street Ferry in Philadelphia every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Burlington, Bristol, Bordentown and Trenton, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Price for Passengers 2/6 to Burlington and Bristol, 3/9 to Bordentown, 5/1 to Trenton. June 14.

"THE STEAM-BOAT  
Sets off from Arch St. at 10 o'clock for Burlington and Bristol, Bordentown & Trenton, and returns tomorrow. August 26.

"THE STEAM-BOAT  
Will set out from Arch Street Wharf on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock in the morning for Chester, to return the same day, Sunday, the 19th.

"In this passenger and freight service the boat was a technical success, but a financial failure. Evidently, it met every demand but that of the stockholders. The machinery, crude and cumbersome, left too little space for passengers and freight to enable the vessel to pay expenses, and the volume of trade at that time was not sufficient to warrant the stockholders' continued expenditures.

"Still confident of the great future of steam navigation, and believing that transportation in the Old World offered the conditions necessary for financial success, Fitch went to France. There on Nov. 29, 1791, he secured a patent for 15 years for "Mecanisme propre à faire mouvoir des bateaux par le moyen d'une machine à feu." But the French Revolution so disturbed trade and finances that Fitch was unable to achieve anything.

Fulton Enjoyed Advantages

"Disappointed and almost impoverished, Fitch returned to the United States. About 1796 he set out for Kentucky, with the intention of living upon his lands there and forming a company to establish steamboats on the western waters. There in Bardonia he passed his few remaining years embroiled on steamboats, while compelled to spend practically all his energy and property in protracted lawsuits against squatters who had settled upon his lands.

"Soon the sun was shining upon an American of exceptional artistic engineering, inventive ability, named Robert Fulton. Louisiana was purchased from France, and capital, driven from the sea by the Napoleonic wars, turned to manufacturing and commerce. Men of wealth became aware of the rich opportunities in the commerce of the nation's great internal waterways, and Chancellor Robert R. Livingston placed at Fulton's disposal sums of money for his needs. Fulton expended over \$20,000 in the construction of the Clermont, and secured his steam-engine from the firm of Boulton & Watt, Soho Foundry, England.

"Reward and praise came to Robert Fulton. But for John Fitch, inventor of the steamboat in 1787, the times were indeed sadly out of joint. However, in the re-writing of history, John Fitch will undoubtedly be awarded the homage he so justly deserves.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE

The preliminary report on Japan's foreign trade for the second 10-day period of August shows exports of \$8,121,000, a decrease of \$2,778,000 from the corresponding period of last year, and imports of \$11,901,000, a decrease of \$2,181,000 from the corresponding period of last year.

## State's Official Interest in Education Extends to Service of Immigrant and College Graduate

Department Supervises Public School Curricula and Normal Schools

Massachusetts maintains her position in the educational field by an elaborate and efficient system that ranges from giving a helping hand to the immigrant as soon as he has stepped off the boat to advanced courses of adult instruction for all who want to add to the fullness of living by continuing to study and learn.

Six and one-half million dollars is the annual cost of the State Department of Education. By that token it will be discerned that here is one of the largest and most important administrative units on Beacon Hill—also one of the oldest, going back to the days of Horace Mann, who stands in bronze on a high pedestal outside the Bulfinch front, looking down on Boston Common.

Dr. Payson Smith, present Commissioner of Education, is an educator of renown and receives one of the highest salaries of the State officials. The commissioner has an advisory board of six members, appointed by the Governor. There are seven divisions in the department. They are:

Seven Divisions of Work

Division of elementary and secondary education and normal schools, the largest branch of the department, having supervision over the curricula in all the public schools and passing on the qualifications of superintendents and teachers and directing administration of the 10 normal schools.

Division of vocational education, directing the teaching of trade, industrial, agricultural and home-making subjects, in both day and evening schools.

Division of university extension, conducting classes, correspondence courses and radio instruction for adults and special studies for adult aliens.

Division of immigration and Americanization, the bulk of whose work is in the three problems closest to the heart and interest of the immigrant—bringing relatives here, freedom to travel to the home and return, and entrance into the body politic here through the medium of naturalization.

Division of public libraries, whose aim is to increase the efficiency and service of the libraries, especially in the smaller places, as an educational factor of the community, bringing about a closer relationship between the libraries and the schools.

Teachers' retirement board, which governs the Teachers' Retirement Association, in part, and is responsible for the system of withdrawals from the teaching service, on pensions.

Division of the blind, having a commission appointed by the Governor, with home teachers, field workers, sight-saving classes, relief for the needy, and four workshops for all of which activities the appropriation this year is \$308,250.

Several institutions come under the department, as follows:

Massachusetts Agricultural College, which has its own board of trustees, appointed by the Governor, and a president, being still predominantly an agricultural school, but which is constantly broadening the scope of its training. This year's appropriation for maintenance and improvements is \$942,000.

Massachusetts Nautical School, which the Legislature this year refused, notwithstanding Governor Fuller's recommendation to abolish. The Schoolship Nantucket, under a board of trustees appointed by the Governor, still sails, receiving cadets and turning them out ready to serve at sea as officers in the Merchant Marine of the United States. This year's appropriation for the school totals \$94,550.

Three textile schools, in Fall River, Lawrence and New Bedford, each having a board of trustees named by the Governor, teach both day and evening classes in the theory and practice of cotton manufacturing from the field to the finished product. For and 9, and rapidly taking shape, the committee in charge has announced.

Special attention will be paid this year to machine shop practice and a technical program is being mapped out which will be staged on the last three mornings of the exhibition for engineers particularly interested in that phase of mechanics.

Some of the speakers already secured for this year's exhibition are Myron Curtis, chief engineer, Potter & Johnson Machine Company, Pawtucket, R. I., on "Economics of Machine Tool Replacement"; L. C. Morrow, managing editor, American Machinist, on "Advantages of Up-to-date Machine Tool Industry"; B. H. Divine, of Divine Brothers Company, Utica, N. Y., on "Fundamentals of Polishing"; John T. Felt, president of the Ohio Mechanics Institute, Cincinnati, O., on "Foremanship Training"; John R. Shea and John L. Alden of the Western Electric Company, joint authors of a paper entitled, "Improvements in Copper Wire Mill Equipment"; Robert F. Funge, superintendent, S. K. F. Industries, Inc., on "Principles of Designing Machine Tools with Antifriction Bearings"; Frank Bauer, chief draftsman, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., on "Antifriction Bearings in Ordnance Work"; and George A. Poisy, superintendent of the radiator division, Winchester Repeating Arms Company, on "The Manufacture and Application of Extruded Tubes."

SONS OF ITALY MEET

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 22 (Special)—A plea for recognition of the worth of the Italian citizen was voiced last night by Felix Forte, associate professor of law at Boston University, at a banquet attended by more than 200 delegates to the fifteenth annual convention of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Sons of Italy in America.

THE many and varied ways in which the state government serves the citizens of Massachusetts form the subject of a series of articles appearing intermittently in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. They present an intimate picture of just how the governmental machinery on Beacon Hill functions and how its principal executives fit into the working whole. Particular attention is given to the services which the government renders to the people of the State. Of incidental interest to this series of articles, the Nonpartisan National Civic Federation has just announced its plans for the formation of committees on "practical citizenship," in preparation for the national, state, and local elections next year.

Field workers are at the piers to meet all incoming boats, and although nearly all the newcomers are now English speaking they are unfamiliar with the locality to which they are destined and often require much assistance in making the connection with relatives who await their arrival. Massachusetts still

continues to be unique in this work of immediate and personal contact with the new arrivals and in its cordial co-operation of the federal authorities.

30,000 Aliens Reached

Although the immigration law of 1924 has greatly limited the number of immigrants coming into the United States, the numbers coming through the port of Boston have not been greatly diminished. In contrast to the earlier years of the division's work, the immigration is now largely that of young men and young women coming not as a family group, but as individuals to seek work in America. These young people are about equally divided among the English, Irish and Scottish races. A large percentage of them make good. Adult alien education is carried on in the Division of University Extension. Under the immigration restriction law, school supervisors recognize their opportunities to recruit for English and citizenship classes a substantial percentage of the 450,000 alien residents of Massachusetts. There are no definite data to show the number of aliens who need school help. Estimates of this number vary between 200,000 and 300,000. The schools have been reaching 30,000 of this number during each of the last few years.

Four interpreters are employed in the Immigration and Americanization Division, two Italian, one Polish, one Lithuanian. Outside Boston, the division maintains offices in Fall River, Lawrence, New Bedford and Springfield.

The customary \$1,000,000 loan for new street repaving and construction of the sewerage system of the city were approved by the council early this year. New buildings and repairs at the Long Island institutions will cost \$1,000,000, for which a loan was issued some months since.

Within a month the council approved a loan for the repaving of city streets and \$154,000 for a new officers' building at the Boston City House, \$200,000 for a laboratory, and \$125,000 for a new central power plant on Deer Island House of Correction. The Mayor believes that he will have to ask a loan for \$200,000 for the installation of a new heating plant at the Charles Street Jail.

BRONZE STATUE, 'PEACE,' WINNER

Herbert Adams Is Awarded Fitchburg Contract for World War Memorial

FITCHBURG, Mass., Aug. 22 (Special)—Herbert Adams, sculptor, of New York but native of Fitchburg has been awarded the commission for the bronze statue which will be placed on the site of the memorial to men and women of Fitchburg in the World War.

Gay H. Chase, commissioner of public works has been instructed to prepare the site for the monument at the expense of the memorial committee and will begin work immediately. Already a sign appears at the spot which indicates that it was placed there by the memorial committee of the Fitchburg Chamber of Commerce.

The monument will be 23 feet high and the figure will stand upon a granite column raised on an ornamental granite platform, the latter to be surrounded by ornamental chains joining ornamental granite posts. A provisional list of names to appear on the memorial tablets has already been prepared and contains the names of 60 men and two women.

Fitchburg is entitled to the civic satisfaction of having surpassed the goal set for the erection of such a monument by nearly 500 cities. The original subscription amount asked of citizens was \$25,000. Three days sufficed to bring in to the treasury \$39,732.25. The cost of the monument, not including preparation of the site and similar preliminary work will be \$20,000.

It is announced that George F. Joffman of Philadelphia, formerly of Fitchburg, promised \$1000 to the funds if 14 others would make similar gifts, and his provisional gift was ratified by such other gifts. The division known as "armies" captured by Mrs. Sylvester M. Nathan, raised \$5236.55; while the "Navy," under the direction of "Admiral" Frederick H. Sprague, raised \$6698.68 and the "Army," under former Mayor Benjamin Cook as "General," raised \$5590.50.

The monument will be dedicated Armistice Day in 1928.

PAGEANT PRESENTED BY SALVATION ARMY

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 22 (AP) A pageant of missionary life in India was presented before several thousand persons who attended Sunday service of the New England division of the Salvation Army at the camp grounds here yesterday.

Col. Stephen Marshall of Boston, commander of the New England division, presided at afternoon and evening devotional services. The spectacle of the bombardment of a Hindu temple featured the pageant, which was under the direction of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Charles MacKenzie and Lieutenant-Commissioner Edgar Hoe, all of India.

DR. GOODSELL TO SPEAK

LAUREL PARK, Mass., Aug. 22 (Special)—Dr. Charles L. Goodsell of New York, speaking on "The Illad of a Yankee," will deliver the opening address for the annual Laurel Park Assembly, which will be held at Laurel Park on Saturday. Bishop William F. Anderson will be one of the outstanding speakers at the sessions, which will continue through Sept. 2.

## Radio Classes Are Held as Part of the University Extension Work

continues to be unique in this work of immediate and personal contact with the new arrivals and in its cordial co-operation of the federal authorities.

30,000 Aliens Reached

Although the immigration law of 1924 has greatly limited the number of immigrants coming into the United States, the numbers coming through the port of Boston have not been greatly diminished. In contrast to the earlier years of the division's work, the immigration is now largely that of young men and young women coming not as a family group, but as individuals to seek work in America. These young people are about equally divided among the English, Irish and Scottish races. A large percentage of them make good. Adult alien education is carried on in the Division of University Extension. Under the immigration restriction law, school supervisors recognize their opportunities to recruit for English and citizenship classes a substantial percentage of the 450,000 alien residents of Massachusetts. There are no definite data to show the number of aliens who need school help. Estimates of this number vary between 200,000 and 300,000. The schools have been reaching 30,000 of this number during each of the last few years.

Four interpreters are employed in the Immigration and Americanization Division, two



# BALSA WOOD REPRODUCER IS LATEST IDEA

World's Lightest Wood,  
With No Resonant Char-  
acteristic, Now Utilized

Much interest has been shown in this new type of loudspeaker, and a member of the laboratory staff has built up one as a basis for the following article. Too much care cannot be taken in the choice of the unit used.

Generally speaking the loudspeaker is the weakest link in radio-cast receiving systems. It is possible to build excellent amplifiers for receivers, which are also used with pick-up devices to amplify to loud-speaker volume the new phonograph records. No matter how perfectly the amplifier may work, it cannot stop a poor loudspeaker from giving out distorted notes.

For this reason anything new in loudspeaker construction which tends to overcome this undesirable feature is greatly welcomed. This article deals with a loudspeaker which can easily be built at home by the most inexperienced person. The only tools required are a hammer, screw driver and a sharp knife, preferably a safety razor blade.

The speaker is to be made from Balsa wood. What is this wood that will make such a perfect speaker? Balsa is the lightest known wood, averaging about six or seven pounds per cubic foot, while cork averages about 14 pounds. It grows in Panama and other tropical countries, and is used widely in the airplane industry. Because it is 92 per cent air, it makes an excellent insulating medium against heat.

By mounting very thin pieces of Balsa wood in a substantial wooden frame, and coupling to its center a suitable driving unit such as is used in cone speakers, the resulting loud-speaker when connected to a good amplifier will give out unusually good tone quality at the low frequencies, and yet maintain a flat characteristic through the usual audio-frequency range to a point above 6000 cycles.

The Balsa wood loudspeaker comes in kit form, ready to be assembled. It is complete in every way with nothing else to buy except the exterior ornamentation of the speaker is as follows:

Upon opening the kit package, the builder will find the following items:

1. Three wide strips of Balsa wood.
2. Thin ribs or fins or Balsa wood.
3. Four pieces hardwood for frame complete.
4. One piece of hardwood for mounting the electric driving unit.
5. One bushing which holds styli of the driving unit.
6. One square piece of wood to hold bushing.
7. One tube of Du Pont cement, brads and screws.

The driving unit may be one which can be obtained with the kit or one of some other make. The driving unit of a Western Electric Cone, probably is the best of all to use and we understand that they are now being sold separately at some radio stores, and if one of these will be worth the additional cost.

Our first step is to take the four pieces of hardwood (item four) and assemble them into the frame. They are all cut to size and ready to assemble. Glue and nail the corner braces with brads, making sure that the recesses are even at the corners and that the corners are square.

Next we cut the three wide strips of Balsa wood (item one) so that they will just fit into the recesses specially cut in the hardwood frame to receive them. A sharp knife or razor blade will cut the Balsa wood nicely. Now these three strips can be placed in the frame so they fit snug or a space can be left between them. The space can be as wide as a half inch or less as desired, as no two people who have made these loud-speakers agree on this point. The builder can use his preference.

When you have fitted the strips to the hardwood frame, fasten the strips into the recessed groove in the frame with cement provided with the kit. Do not use fish glue for this purpose. Cement the end strips in first.

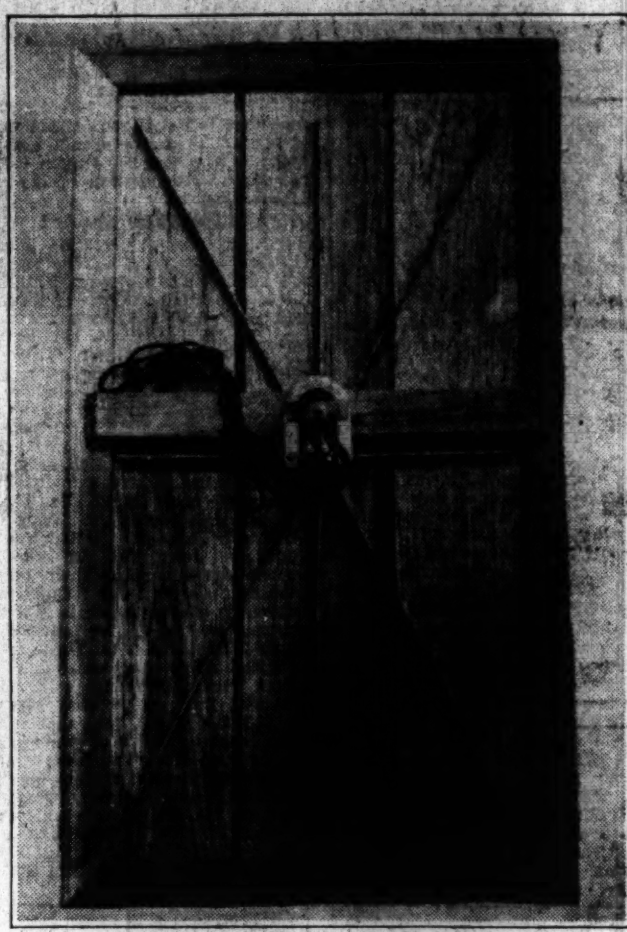
The frame should now be placed to one side for a few hours to allow the cement to dry. This is very important because if any of the wood-work is not securely fastened the loudspeaker will rattle when in operation.

The third step is to turn the frame over so that the Balsa strips can rest flush on top of the frame or desk. Now you are ready to cement the ribs to the Balsa wood strips. First find the center of the frame and draw diagonal pencil lines lightly from corner to corner. Now draw lines horizontally and vertically through the point where the diagonals meet, which is at the center of the frame. Take one of the ribs (item two) and cut off the ends so that it will, when cemented in horizontally, extend about two inches from the sides of the frame. Cut the diagonal ribs so that they will extend to within two inches of the corner. Cut the vertical rib so that it will also come to within two inches of the corner. Now spread a thin layer of cement along the lines you have previously drawn and also the edge of each of the ribs.

These ribs will be cemented in on edge and the slings is placed on the 2-1/2-inch edge. When the slings is dry, spread another layer of cement on the horizontal line and the rib and cement the rib on. Cut the other three ribs in half and cement them in place. Be sure all ribs come together at the center like the spokes of a wheel. Some boards should be laid across these ribs and some medium heavy object placed on top so they will dry evenly.

Take the square of hardwood (item 5). Bore a 3/16-inch hole, so that the screw shank of the bushing will pass through. Cut out enough around this hole on one side to counteract the little nut. After fastening the

## Rear View of Speaker



This Photograph Illustrates the Details Discussed in the Accompanying Article. The Unit Used in This Particular Job Was the Latest Unit. If Possible, the Western Electric 540 A. W. Unit Should Be Used, But This Is Rather Expensive Compared to the Usual Run of Units on the Market.

bushing to the square, glue the block on the ribs at the center where they all meet.

Now mount the electric driving unit on the crosspiece (item 4). Place the crosspiece on the frame as that the styli of the unit will fit into the expansion screw of the bushing. Cut off any of the top part of the ribs slightly if the unit touches.

Cut the styli to required length. Then fasten the crosspiece to the frame with four flathead wood screws. Tighten the expansion screw so that the styli is gripped firmly. The loudspeaker is now electrically complete and may be used as such. However, the speaker is quite plain and should be more ornamental for use in the home. It is suggested that the lady of the house be called into consultation at this time. Many kinds of covering can be placed over the front of the frame, such as cretonne or tapestry. In the speaker we built a small piece of cretonne, some braid and a few tacks were all that was required.

A few last-minute suggestions complete this story.

One should spend not less than three or four hours cementing the slats to the strips and care must be taken not to break or puncture the Balsa wood, as it is easily damaged. A moment's carelessness may cost you a beautiful loudspeaker. It should be remembered that it takes a very good power amplifier and a good program from a very good station to thoroughly enjoy the best this speaker is capable of producing.

WILL the airplane in time rival the automobile as a popular means of recreation and sport? There are some aviation experts who believe it will be a long time before flying gets beyond its present stage of experimentation, but a series of inventions by C. Francis Jenkins of Washington, D. C., gives rise to the possibility that in the not too distant future the airplane will be as thickly dotted with airplanes as the highways are today with automobiles.

Mr. Jenkins is a natural scientist, radio engineer and air pilot, inventor of the motion picture projector and the radio weather map, and is one of the recognized fathers of radio vision, having demonstrated its possibilities in 1925 before high government officials.

Four of his inventions are intended to make flying so safe and economical that it will be as easy as driving an inexpensive airplane instead of an automobile. Business men riding from their homes to their places of business in airplanes.

Wealthy persons entertaining in their great yachts instead of on board the present expensive sea yachts. The launching and landing of airplanes within a few minutes, as perfected that tops of buildings will be "airplane garages."

At the present time the general use of the airplane for sport is infrequent because of the cost of planes and the absence of assured safety. Then, too, there is no convenient manner of launching and landing planes, as large air fields far from the centers of population are necessary.

The handicap, it is expected, will be overcome by two inventions by Mr. Jenkins. One device assures a quick launching in a small area and the other a quick landing in a small area, such as from the roofs of buildings.

The first is called the "launching runway," designed to launch a plane in one second from 100 feet of runway. It works on the theory of a roller coaster. After the plane is pulled by motor to the top of the runway the engine is started, the checks are removed from the wheels and the plane goes into a natural nose dive, rushing down into the air. The other invention, a propeller-reversing device, permits a plane to be stopped in twice its own length so that it can land in limited areas or on roofs of buildings. It is a companion to the launching runway. The device serves the same purpose as an air-brake on train or trolley, by reversing the pitch of propeller blades as the plane lands, and the pilot is able to stop his craft in twice its length. This device also assures safety, for the pilot can stop his plane quickly when danger impends.

Two other inventions by Mr. Jenkins will tend to make aviation safer because they will provide accurate guides for flyers. The "landing altimeter" makes it possible for the pilot to know how far his plane is from the ground as he glides down

into consultation at this time. Many kinds of covering can be placed over the front of the frame, such as cretonne or tapestry. In the speaker we built a small piece of cretonne, some braid and a few tacks were all that was required.

A few last-minute suggestions complete this story.

One should spend not less than three or four hours cementing the slats to the strips and care must be taken not to break or puncture the Balsa wood, as it is easily damaged. A moment's carelessness may cost you a beautiful loudspeaker. It should be remembered that it takes a very good power amplifier and a good program from a very good station to thoroughly enjoy the best this speaker is capable of producing.

## Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

7 p. m.—Evening of the day; baseball; financial summary.  
7:15 p. m.—Boston, Mass. (WBZ).  
7:45 p. m.—"Klassy Boy."  
8 p. m.—Evelyn Farrell and Howard Rayner.  
8:30 p. m.—WEST Troupers.  
8:45 p. m.—Mandy instrumental trio.  
9 p. m.—"Joe" McManus, pianist.  
9:15 p. m.—Correct time.

WBZ and WBAU, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (WBZ).  
8:45 p. m.—Masters baseball; weather.  
9 p. m.—Organ recital by Louis Weir.  
9:30 p. m.—George Seaburg, banjo-mandolin; Karlin R. Seaburg, accompanist.  
9:45 p. m.—Benny Goodman, pianist.  
10 p. m.—Alwyn R. W. Bach, harp; Rene Bagnasco, pianist and accompanist.

10:30 p. m.—Weather; baseball.  
10:45 p. m.—Organ recital by Adrian Salles.  
11 p. m.—Radio chef and householder.  
11:15 p. m.—Continuation of organ recital.  
11:30 p. m.—Weather.

WNAE, Boston, Mass. (WBZ).  
8 p. m.—"The Day in Finance."  
8:45 p. m.—Baseball; Binks' dance band.  
9:05 p. m.—Correct time; Leo Reisman and his orchestra.  
9:25 p. m.—Baseball; weather; continuation of dance program.  
9:45 p. m.—"All Around the 'Kee of See'."  
10 p. m.—Harold Kagan, violinist; Paul Vogel, accompanist.  
10:15 p. m.—Variety program arranged by Antonio Martone.  
10:30 p. m.—News.

Tomorrow  
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club; the Rev. Carl H. Kopf; musical numbers arranged by Mrs. Leonard J. Harnett; Mrs. Sargent.  
11:30 a. m.—Time signals and weather.  
1:30 p. m.—Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.  
2:30 p. m.—Today's news; news; Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.  
3 p. m.—Metropolitan Theater, incidental music.  
3:30 p. m.—News.

WNEK, Boston, Mass. (WBZ).  
4 p. m.—News.  
4:10 p. m.—"Bible" Moran and George Rogers.  
4:30 p. m.—"Joe" Boyd and his "uke."  
4:45 p. m.—Positions wanted.  
5 p. m.—Stock market and business news.  
5:15 p. m.—WFAE, Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.  
5:30 p. m.—Highway bulletin.  
5:45 p. m.—Eddie Mack and Lennie, "Harmony Singers."  
6 p. m.—WFAE, The South Sea Islanders; correct time.

6:30 p. m.—Steamship Dorothy Bradford orchestra; "Experiences of the Sea," by C. Francis Jenkins.  
6:45 p. m.—O'Leary's Irish Minstrel; "Johnny O'Leary," tenor.  
7 p. m.—News.  
7:15 p. m.—Renard and his orchestra.  
7:30 p. m.—Keith's Radio Review.  
7:45 p. m.—Jacques Renard and his orchestra.  
7:55 p. m.—Orchestra at Castle Farm.  
8 p. m.—Rideout.

Tomorrow  
8 a. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
8:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
9 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
9:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
9:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
9:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
10 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
10:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
10:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
10:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
11 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
11:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
11:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
11:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
12 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
12:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
12:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
12:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
1 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
1:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
1:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
1:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
2 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
2:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
2:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
2:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
3 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
3:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
3:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
3:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
4 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
4:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
4:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
4:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
5 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
5:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
5:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
5:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
6 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
6:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
6:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
6:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
7 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
7:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
7:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
7:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
8 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
8:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
9 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
9:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
9:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
9:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
10 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
10:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
10:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
10:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
11 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
11:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
11:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
11:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
12 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
12:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
12:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
12:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
1 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
1:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
1:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
1:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
2 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
2:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
2:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
2:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
3 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
3:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
3:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
3:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
4 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
4:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
4:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
4:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
5 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
5:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
5:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
5:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
6 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
6:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
6:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
6:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
7 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
7:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
7:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
7:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
8 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
8:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
9 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
9:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
9:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
9:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
10 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
10:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
10:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
10:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
11 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
11:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
11:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
11:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
12 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
12:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
12:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
12:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
1 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
1:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
1:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
1:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
2 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
2:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
2:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
2:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
3 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
3:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
3:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
3:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
4 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
4:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
4:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
4:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
5 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
5:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
5:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
5:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
6 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
6:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
6:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
6:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
7 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
7:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
7:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
7:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
8 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
8:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
9 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
9:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
9:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
9:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
10 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
10:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
10:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
10:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
11 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
11:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
11:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
11:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
12 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
12:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
12:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
12:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
1 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
1:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
1:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
1:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
2 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
2:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
2:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
2:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
3 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
3:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
3:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
3:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
4 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
4:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
4:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
4:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
5 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
5:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
5:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
5:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
6 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
6:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
6:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
6:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
7 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
7:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
7:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
7:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
8 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
8:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
9 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
9:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
9:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
9:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
10 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
10:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
10:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
10:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
11 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
11:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
11:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
11:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
12 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
12:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
12:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
12:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
1 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
1:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
1:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
1:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
2 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
2:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
2:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
2:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
3 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
3:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
3:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
3:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
4 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
4:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
4:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
4:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
5 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
5:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
5:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
5:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
6 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
6:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
6:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
6:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
7 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
7:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
7:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
7:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
8 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
8:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
9 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
9:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
9:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
9:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
10 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
10:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
10:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
10:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
11 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
11:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
11:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
11:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
12 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
12:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
12:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
12:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
1 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
1:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
1:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
1:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
2 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
2:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
2:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
2:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
3 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
3:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
3:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
3:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
4 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
4:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
4:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
4:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
5 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
5:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
5:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
5:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
6 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
6:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
6:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
6:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
7 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
7:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
7:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
7:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
8 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
8:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
9 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
9:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
9:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
9:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
10 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
10:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
10:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
10:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
11 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
11:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
11:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
11:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
12 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
12:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
12:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
12:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
1 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
1:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
1:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
1:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
2 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
2:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
2:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
2:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
3 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
3:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
3:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
3:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
4 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
4:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
4:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
4:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
5 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
5:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
5:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
5:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
6 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
6:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
6:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
6:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
7 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
7:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
7:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
7:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
8 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
8:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
9 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
9:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
9:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
9:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
10 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
10:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
10:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
10:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
11 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
11:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
11:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
11:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
12 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
12:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
12:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
12:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
1 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
1:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
1:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
1:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
2 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
2:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
2:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
2:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
3 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
3:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
3:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
3:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
4 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
4:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
4:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
4:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
5 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
5:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
5:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
5:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
6 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
6:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
6:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
6:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
7 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
7:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
7:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
7:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
8 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
8:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
9 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
9:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
9:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
9:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
10 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
10:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
10:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
10:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
11 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
11:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
11:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
11:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
12 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
12:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
12:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
12:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
1 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
1:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
1:30 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
1:45 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.  
2 p. m.—WFAE, "The Roaring Lyons."  
2:15 p. m.—Rideout,



# Leader of 600,000 American Women Calls for Unremitting Campaign of Education to Stress Benefits of Prohibition and Combat Every Move to Weaken Enforcement



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS, W.C.T.U. EVANSTON, ILL.

MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE



REST COTTAGE, EARLY HOME OF FRANCES E. WILLARD AT EVANSTON

STATUE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD IN THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON



## Moral and Economic Forces of Nation Combine to Form Dry Law Bulwark, Declares Mrs. Boole

W. C. T. U. Head Says Organization Was Never Better Equipped for Vigorous Work—200,000 Members Added in Last Two Years—Urges Effort to Obtain Willing Obedience to Law

By WILLIS J. ABBOT  
At a conference of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in Washington last January, a distinguished member of Congress told this story:

"On my birthday, Chauncey, a member of the House, asked me if I believed that prohibition would ever be repealed."

"I answered him," said the interviewer, "that I did not."

"He then asked me one word, 'prohibition'."

"While the eminence of Mr. De-  
pew, the author of the bill, is  
in the House, the view he expressed  
is but a compromise of politics."

Women took the lead in the agitation  
which resulted in the Eighteenth  
Amendment, and women will furnish  
the most inviolable political defense  
against its repeal. Never participants  
to any extent in the fallacious  
joys of alcoholism, they were the  
greatest sufferers from its evils."

As individuals and as members of  
temperance associations, they  
fought the saloon before national  
prohibition was dreamed of, and  
when that drastic remedy was  
formulated, women—though at that  
time without a vote in national elec-  
tions—everywhere upheld it."

The oldest and largest organiza-  
tion of this sort is, of course, the  
Woman's Christian Temperance  
Union, which only recently cele-  
brated its fiftieth anniversary, and  
which has in the United States a  
membership in excess of 600,000.

More than this it forms the nucleus  
of the World's Woman's Christian  
Temperance Union, which has a mem-  
bership of over 1,000,000.

To protect the home  
it is described by its officials as  
"an organization of Christian women,  
banded together for the protection of  
the home, the abolition of the liquor  
traffic, and a triumph of Christ's  
Golden Rule in custom and in law."

So well established is it, and so in-  
fluential has it been in advancing the  
cause of temperance and of prohibi-  
tion in the United States, that it is  
unnecessary to describe its activities  
or to tell its history. Through her  
devotion to its cause, and her un-  
tiring efforts during a lifetime toward  
building up its power, that brilliant  
woman, Frances E. Willard, won for  
herself an international reputation,  
and has attained the double dignity,  
enjoyed by none other of her sex,  
of having her statue placed in the  
Statuary Hall of the Capitol at Wash-  
ington, and her bust in the Hall of  
Fame of the University of New York.

Miss Willard gave the W. C. T. U.  
its first slogan, "Organize, Educate,  
Agitate." There have been emenda-  
tions of that code since, but it still  
sets forth the method of procedure  
which must be followed if prohibi-  
tion is to be made thoroughly effec-  
tive.

Today the position held by Miss  
Willard is filled by Mrs. Ella A.  
Boole, who had served the organiza-  
tion in lesser positions for many  
years. In 1926 she attracted national  
attention by becoming a candi-  
date of protest, put forward by the  
prohibitionists of New York, against  
Senator Wadsworth. In that contest  
she polled the largest vote ever  
given for a woman standing as a  
candidate for a national office.

Her home is in Brooklyn on a  
quiet street not far from the pleas-  
ant greenery of Prospect Park. The  
habits of prohibition workers are  
apt to be away from the roaring cen-  
ters of urban life. The Anti-Saloon  
League has its headquarters in the  
little Ohio town of Westerville, which  
but for the activities of that league

would be hardly more than a vil-  
lage. The W. C. T. U. home, though  
now virtually within the confines of  
Chicago's busy activities, was estab-  
lished at Evanston, Ill., and for the  
greater number of its years has  
found in that town a quiet and scho-  
lastic retreat from the distractions  
of city life.

Not long ago I found occasion to  
talk with Mrs. Boole as to the part  
which her great organization is go-  
ing to play in meeting the drive of  
liquor for re-establishment as a law-  
ful interest in the United States. The  
fact that that drive is under way is  
patent to everybody. If it is to be  
repealed, and its forces finally dis-  
patched, all elements opposed to it  
must be united in the work of de-  
fense. Believing as I do that the  
most effective form of defense is go-  
ing to be the renewal of education  
as to the evils of alcoholism, it  
seemed to me that the opinion of  
the woman who now heads the great-  
est educational organization devoted  
to that end would be of vital impor-  
tance.

"Was there not," I inquired, "a  
tendency on the part of the members  
of the W. C. T. U., when prohibition  
was finally written in the statute  
books, to regard that as an accom-  
plished triumph, and to look upon the  
battle as eternally won? Did not  
your organization thereupon largely  
lay down its arms, and are you not  
now obliged to rebuild, instead of  
having an army all ready to your  
hand?"

"Forces Not Disbanded"  
"Not at all," she said. "That was  
a case of singular intuition on the  
part of our former president, or as I  
better like to look upon it, an in-  
stance of actual divine guidance. Of  
course we did think when Congress  
had submitted, and the people had  
ratified the Eighteenth Amendment  
that the fight was over. We did not  
believe—though from our knowledge  
we should have foreseen—that the  
liquor forces would begin a syste-  
matic effort to undermine the law, to  
educate people into contempt for it,  
to violate it and to encourage its vi-  
olation in every way. If it had not  
been for a most fortunate provision  
on the part of Miss Anna A. Gordon,  
former president, we would have  
been left facing this situation in a  
state of disorganization and almost  
disarmament."

"But it so happened that she had  
conceived the idea of a jubilee cele-  
bration, which should take the form  
of raising \$1,000,000 for the work of  
our organization, and of a vigorous  
endeavor to increase greatly its  
membership. This work has kept our  
battle lines drawn and our people  
active. As a result there has never  
been a time when the W. C. T. U. was  
better equipped for vigorous con-  
stant effort along prohibition lines  
than it is today. We have added  
over 200,000 members in the last  
two years to our organization, and  
we are a unit in our determination  
that there shall be no change in the  
prohibition law as enacted, and that  
enforcement shall be made more and  
more rigid."

"We know very well what's behind  
this talk of light wines and beer. That  
is not at all what the enemies of  
prohibition want. They want to go  
back to the old days when hard  
liquor was obtainable on almost  
every corner. They talk very  
smoothly about not being in favor of  
the return of the saloon. This is the  
sort of tribute of hypocrisy that vice  
always pays to virtue; for they must  
know, everybody must know, that if  
you are going to sell liquor the place  
in which it is sold will be a  
saloon, whether you call it a govern-  
ment agency or anything else."

"The taverns maintained in the  
Province of Quebec under the law are

nothing but saloons, even though  
they do not sell whisky. Some, in the  
better sections of such cities as  
Montreal, have an air of quasi-  
respectability, just as the saloons  
in the better parts of our cities used  
to seem respectable. But the taverns  
of Montreal around the docks and in  
the slums are just the same sort of  
grogeries that they would be under  
any other law. If they don't sell  
whisky, I am credibly informed that  
the bar tenders are always willing to  
explain to a customer where he can  
get it."

Quebec System Analyzed  
"There has been a lot of talk about  
the beauties of that Quebec law for  
the government sale of liquor. Per-  
haps in comparison with the unre-  
stricted sale of liquor under a license  
system it may have certain merits,  
but it doesn't do away with bootleg-  
ing, it does not discourage working-  
men from leaving the contents of  
their weekly pay envelope with the  
bar tender instead of bringing it  
home, and it does have what to me  
is an inexcusable result of giving  
the countenance of the state to a  
business which always has been and  
always will be criminal."

"I wonder what our government  
officials would think—what would our  
postmasters, collectors of customs,  
United States marshals, officers of  
the army and navy think—if the  
United States Government by sud-  
denly going into the liquor business,  
as some people urge, should make  
and put bartenders on an equal plane  
of social standing and official re-  
spectability with them. At least  
under the old system in the United  
States the liquor business was  
looked upon as disreputable, and  
those who followed it were in the  
main outside the social pale. I don't  
believe that our people are now going  
to turn about and invest the seller  
of beer and whisky with robes of  
respectability."

"We in the W. C. T. U. are not in  
the slightest degree blind to the  
menace of the drive against the pro-  
hibition law. We know that that  
endeavor is being directed with con-  
summate skill. It has, miserably  
enough, the support, sometimes un-  
thinking, oftentimes sinister, of most  
of the newspapers in the great cities,  
since the cities are the center of wet  
sentiment. Wet editorials and ridicu-  
lous, misleading headlines, and car-  
icatures on the activities of probi-  
tion officials, are all employed to  
bring the law into contempt. We  
think the metropolitan press of the  
United States has a great deal to  
answer for in the attitude it has as-  
sumed, and yet we think we can point to  
the fact that all its endeavors have not  
accomplished much in the way of  
breaking down the prohibition senti-  
ment in the country at large."

"We are going into this fight under  
a slogan supplementary to that one  
which you have quoted from Miss  
Willard. Our slogan for the year is  
'Mobilize for Law Observance, and  
Law Enforcement.' Law observance  
will be furthered by our educational  
campaign."

Unremitting Education  
"We have got to show again and  
again why prohibition came to be the  
policy of the Government, and why  
it is not only the duty of the people  
to obey the law, but demonstrate  
that observance will be advantageous  
to them. The Christian Science  
Monitor did a fine thing in publish-  
ing that series concerning the econ-  
omic effects of prohibition. I ad-  
mired your courage in announcing  
at the outset that your investigator  
had been appointed without knowl-  
edge of his preconceived views on  
the subject, and that whatever his  
findings might be, they would be  
printed. That showed your thorough

conviction that prohibition was in-  
deed of economic value to American  
society. Professor Feldman went on  
and demonstrated this fact in such  
a way that we have noticed that no  
one has made a successful effort to  
contravert his arguments."

"We all know that the money that  
used to go across the bar is now go-  
ing into the establishment and main-  
tenance of productive industries, ex-  
panding vastly the field of employ-  
ment, and contributing enormously  
to the well-being of mankind in the  
United States. The W. C. T. U. will  
steadily press, through its associa-  
tion with schools, colleges, and  
churches, and patriotic associations,  
the fact of this economic advantage  
and further urge observance of law  
by all—rich, middle class, and poor."

"It is one of the deplorable facts  
that have come up under the opera-  
tion of the prohibition law that the  
people who should be the supporters  
of law and order are in reference  
to this issue—the practitioners of  
lawlessness and the preachers of  
anarchy. That can only be corrected  
by steady, persistent education, and  
by the use of social influence to im-  
press upon individuals of this  
character the unwisdom, and indeed  
the criminality of their action."

"We do not underestimate the  
proportions of this task but neither  
do we for a moment despair of ac-  
complishing it, or look upon the  
present situation as in the slightest  
degree discouraging. Of your course  
knowing that the legal restriction  
the higher courts of the United  
States up to the present time has  
been won by the advocates of pro-  
hibition. You know also that de-  
spite the clamor of the wets, they  
have been unable to put through  
Congress one single piece of legisla-  
tion of the sort that they desire. Such  
incidents as the defeat of  
Wadsworth in New York show the  
political strength of the forces of  
sobriety and morality in this coun-  
try."

"By the way, Mrs. Boole," inter-  
polated the interviewer, "I notice in  
the papers quite a little talk as to  
the possibility of a national referen-  
dum on the prohibition question. Do  
you think such a thing is practicable  
or desirable, and how do you think it  
would come out?"

Proposed National Referendum  
"As to how practicable it is I  
should not care to answer offhand.  
The Federal Government has no ma-  
chinery for conducting a nation-wide  
referendum. Such a thing was never  
contemplated by the Constitution,  
and it would be difficult indeed to  
put it into effect. As for such an ex-  
pression of opinion on the part of the  
American people being desirable, I  
haven't the slightest hesitancy in af-  
firming that it would be, nor do I  
doubt for a moment that the result  
would be an overwhelming endorse-  
ment of the prohibition law."

"We have had a lot of referenda  
uselessly demanded and enforced  
upon unwilling communities by the  
wets. Especial pains were taken to  
hold these in states which the liquor  
forces believe to be less favorable  
to their cause. Notwithstanding this  
fact, the dries won wherever the re-  
ferendum recommended specific and  
mandatory action upon prohibition.  
In Missouri, for example, where the  
issue was the repeal of the state  
liquor laws, the State cast a dry ma-  
jority of 275,543 votes. Not long be-  
fore it had gone dry by 60,000. This  
enormous increase shows how in a  
state, once the center of the great  
brewing industry, and always looked  
upon as rather wet, the results of  
prohibition have strengthened the  
hands of the voters. In Colorado the  
proposition of the wets was voted  
down by a majority of 46,294."

"The states in which the wets  
claimed to be victorious were New  
York, Illinois and Wisconsin. In  
these states little or no effort was  
made on the part of the prohibition  
forces to get out the votes for the  
very simple reason that the form of

the question submitted to popular  
vote was misleading, and the propo-  
sition set forth was one which leg-  
ally could not be given effect. Even  
in Wisconsin the Governor vetoed  
the proposed legalization of 2.75 per  
cent beer, saying: 'The only thing  
it can accomplish is to bring odium,  
ridicule and disgrace to the fair  
name of our beloved State.' In  
the states in which the referendum  
propositions set up a mandatory  
course of conduct the prohibitionists  
fought and won. In other states they  
permitted the referendum to go by  
the board. The real national refer-  
endum was the election of members  
of Congress, in which the dries were  
overwhelmingly successful."

"Bearing this fact in mind, I am  
firmly of the conviction that could  
there be put to the people of the  
United States the question of the  
maintenance or repeal of the Eight-  
eenth Amendment, that amendment  
would be overwhelmingly supported.  
Consider the forces which would be  
arrayed in its support. Practically  
all the Protestant churches of the  
United States are a unit in support  
of prohibition, and even though the  
great Roman Catholic Church seems  
at present to be wavering, there is a  
very large body of Roman Catho-  
lics openly and actively enlisted in  
support of this policy."

Power of Women Voters  
"Again, there is the almost united  
support of the women voters. You  
must bear in mind that when pro-  
hibition was enacted, women had no  
vote. Today they have equal fran-  
chise with men, and we all know  
that an enormous majority of them  
are opposed to the return of liquor.  
Whenever a woman, even on the  
fringe of public life or political  
eminence, speaks in behalf of liquor,  
the fact is heralded by the Associa-  
tion Opposed to the Prohibition  
Amendment with such enthusiasm  
and zeal as to manifest the complete  
astonishment of that organization  
that any woman should stand out  
against the majority opinion  
among her sex."

"Make no mistake about that, the  
women's vote will always be dry,  
and those people who are deploring  
the fact that it is not cast as fully in  
general elections as they think it  
should be, have only to put out a  
proposition to repeal the Eighteenth  
Amendment in order to get it out  
pretty nearly 100 per cent. And  
more, the business interests, the  
great industries, the great financiers,  
commercial people, big and little,  
are all in favor of prohibition."

"We must support officials who  
are faithful in the performance of  
their duties. We must strengthen the  
hands of the prohibition commis-  
sioner by the enactment of such laws  
as he deems necessary as the result  
of his experience. We must have  
confidence in him."

"There must be special instruc-  
tion in law observance and law en-  
forcement in all schools and col-  
leges. Just as all safety first cam-  
paigns include a knowledge of what  
is permitted and what allowed in  
order that danger may be avoided, so  
a knowledge of the provisions of the  
law is essential to intelligent law  
observance."

"We should do our part in secur-  
ing a changed attitude on the part  
of the public which now resents pro-  
hibition as an infringement of per-  
sonal liberty on account of the mis-  
understanding of how prohibition  
came, and its purpose."

"We must urge observance of the  
law by all—rich, middle class and  
poor, not only through refraining  
from the use of all intoxicating  
liquors for beverage purposes, but by  
refusing to connive at the violation  
of the law by purchasing of the boot-  
legger or helping in the diversion of  
liquors from permitted purposes to  
those that are prohibited. We must  
promote a citizenship that places the  
supremacy of constitutional law  
above party politics."

Norma's Beauty Shop  
Leon-Oil Method of  
Permanent Waving  
NORMA ROSS EDITH SCOTT  
Tel. Warren 0997-J 810 E. Genesee St.  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Sobee Shop  
Distinctive Gifts  
for All Occasions  
FINE LAMPS A SPECIALTY  
130 E. Onondaga Street Hotel Syracuse  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

THOMAS W. DIXSON  
Attorney and Counselor at Law  
624-626 GURNEY BUILDING  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.  
GENERAL PRACTICE  
Corporation, Surrogates Court,  
and Real Estate Practice

Dunham & Holmes  
Millinery, Lingerie and Hosiery  
Leigh's Toilet Requisites  
437 South Warren Street, Syracuse

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE HOMES  
ONLY \$8500  
Near the street car and schools.  
Fireplace, extra large dining room,  
2 open porches, 4 bedrooms, garage.  
Fine yard for children. Easy terms.  
TELEPHONE 3-1131  
EDGWICK  
CITY BANK BLDG.  
REALTORS—SYRACUSE, N. Y.

RICE  
EDWARD I. RICE, INC.  
113 E. Genesee St.  
Telephone 2-7231

Hildreth-Humbert  
Co., Inc.  
Furniture  
and Rugs  
114-124 South Salina Street  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.  
Phone 2-0916

Syracuse  
New Fall Millinery  
Creations of Individualized  
charm from many famous makers  
Chappell & Sons  
Incorporated  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

ONONDAGA MILK PRODUCERS  
CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N. INC.  
810 Barnes Avenue Syracuse, N. Y.

Harriett's  
Hand Made Candies  
DELICIOUS FUDGE  
Made with sweet cream  
10c per pound  
281 E. Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

FROM OUR FARMS TO YOU  
PASTEURIZED  
Milk—Cream—  
Buttermilk—  
Cottage Cheese—  
Butter

For more than eighty-two years  
this store has served the  
Lynchburg public  
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

The Malvern Shop  
Hosiery and Glovers  
Full line of standard makes.  
Reasonable prices.  
319 Granby St. Norfolk, Va.

SCHEWEL'S  
(Get Schewel feather your nest)  
Furniture  
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Buckingham & Flippin  
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry  
of all kinds  
of the best make and quality.  
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY.  
912 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.

Beautiful Shoes  
(For Women and Children)  
We have the famous  
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES  
in the latest styles.  
910 Main Street Lynchburg, Va.

Dry Goods, Millinery  
Ready-to-Wear  
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

G. A. COLEMAN CO.  
Beautiful Shoes  
(For Women and Children)  
We have the famous  
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES  
in the latest styles.  
910 Main Street Lynchburg, Va.

A delicious dressing for  
SPINACH  
3 parts hot melted butter, 1 part  
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NORFOLK'S QUALITY  
FURNITURE STORE  
WILD'S LINOLEUM—PEERLESS  
REFRIGERATORS—MCDONALD  
KITCHEN CABINETS  
Duke and Tazewell Sts., Norfolk, Va.

Smith's Smith-Owl-Co  
NORFOLK'S QUALITY  
FURNITURE STORE  
WILD'S LINOLEUM—PEERLESS  
REFRIGERATORS—MCDONALD  
KITCHEN CABINETS  
Duke and Tazewell Sts., Norfolk, Va.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Sonny Finds a Brother

By NANCY BUSKETT

**Part I**  
**OOT-TOOT!** Look out for my car! It was Sonny shouting to the other boys on the sidewalk, and they scampered in all directions. The scooter just missed John Stone. Sonny was very happy playing with the boys, but when night came and the boys went to their homes, he did not feel so joyful. That evening he stood with his elbows on the window looking out into the night. The moon, small and slender, was doing its best to brighten the night.

Pretty soon Sonny spoke. "Mother, what can I do?"

He came over and leaned on the back of her chair. "Why don't you play with your puzzle map?"

"I wish I had some other boy to play with," said Sonny. "I wish I had him here right now. We could play croquet, or indoor baseball."

"I know you miss your father, Sonny."

"Yes, but I was lonesome before Daddy went away. I was lonesome for another boy, Mother. I wish there was one here tonight."

"But, Sonny," Mother answered, "all the other boys your size are at home with their mothers and fathers, just like little birds in the nests."

**He Wishes for a Playmate**

Sonny watched his mother sew for awhile, and suddenly spoke again. "Mother, I've got it! We can get another boy from the Children's Home! There's lots of boys my size. Remember the time you and Daddy and I rode past there?"

"Y-es," said his mother, slowly. "I remember, dear."

"Why don't you get one of them?" asked Sonny.

Mother smiled. "I hadn't thought of it, Sonny."

"But you can think of it now," he persisted.

"I will," she promised. "Where would he sleep, Sonny? Your bed is too small for two boys."

"I'd sleep on the dining-room couch."

Mother's arm tightened around Sonny. "We'll see what Daddy says," she promised.

"Goody! Goody!" cried Sonny, hopping from one foot to the other. "Can we get him tomorrow?"

**The Secret**

"Sonny," his mother spoke firmly. "I said we must talk to Daddy first. He will be home tomorrow night. Can you keep the secret a few days?"

Sonny promised.

"I'll beat you a game of Tiddle-de-winks," she smiled. They had a lively game, but Sonny won.

Then he went happily to bed in the bed with the flowered headboard that he and Mother had decorated. He lay awake while, picking out his favorite birds on his wall border. The birds were very lovely and he could tell the names of every one, besides the make-up names he had for them. Mother had taught him the real names as they worked. The woodpecker he had named Pick-peck, the blue-bird, True-blue, and the robin he called Red-vest. He had helped paste the birds on the fence and on the trees Mother had made. How they had laughed when his mother cut a grasshopper from green paper and put him in the grass under the fence. There he was now. He could see him from his bed, only he looked farther away and pretty soon Sonny was fast asleep.

The next evening, just as his

mother slipped a pan of pop-overs into the oven, Sonny raced past the kitchen door shouting, "Daddy's coming!" He ran down the flower-bordered path to the gate, and through it, to grab one of Daddy's big hands. Daddy dropped the leather bag, boosted Sonny to his strong shoulder, and rode him to the door where Mother stood waiting for him. All evening Sonny kept the secret. Not a word did he say about the Other Boy, but his eyes twinkled, and he kept hopping from one foot to the other, until his Daddy asked, "What's the secret, Sonny?"

"Mother will tell you," laughed Sonny, running out into the yard to keep from telling.

After Sonny was fast asleep in his gay-bordered room, Daddy laid aside his paper and turned to Mother, who sat near darning one of Sonny's socks.

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

"Sonny needs a playmate."

"I know it," his father answered. "Yes," said Mother. "He told me that the Children's Home is full of boys, and that if he had a nice little house, and only one little boy, he would go to the Home and get another boy to play with him."



Sonny could scarcely tell whether or not he meant it. A coater was a big present to buy; of course, a bed was bigger, but the new brother would need a bed. Then he said, "We can't both use one coater, Daddy."

"Oh, yes, you can, Sonny. You could take turns; but I'll see if I can get the right material to make one. You can help paint it."

Sonny clasped his hands. "Goody! Goody! Then we'll have two, Daddy."

Saturday afternoon we will go to the Children's Home for him, promised Daddy.

Sonny hopped from one foot to the other singing: "I'm going to have a brother—a nice new brother."

Daddy started for the office, waving another good-bye from the corner where he took the street car.

"Isn't it funny," asked Sonny, "that boy is there in the Children's Home, and doesn't know a thing about being adopted Saturday?"

(To Be Continued)

## The Day for Flying Carp Flags

**H**URRY, hurry," sang Shilchi as he rolled over on his gay quilts and got ready for sleep.

"Who is to hurry, little son?" asked his mother.

Shilchi sat up again, his bare feet curled under his blue night kimono. He rocked back and forth as he explained, "I was calling to the sun as he went down behind our pine tree. I thought as he went down and down and the branches were darker each minute, that the sun is the only one who can make tomorrow come sooner."

"Now sleep, Shilchi," she answered softly. "Sleep as you do each night, and tomorrow will be here the minute you awake."

**Tomorrow Comes**

Finally the sun, who had not heard Shilchi's wish at all, came on his daily journeying, up through the clouds over the high eastern hill and slowly up to where his rays touched the trees of the valley with gold as they passed. The old pine tree was the first of the family to see the new day. Very politely, like any polite person, he bowed gently eastward to greet the sun. The sun paid no attention to trees this day, for he knew all the little boys in all Japan waited for him because it was the Boys' Festival Day.

The whispered greeting of the pine awoke Shilchi. He jumped up from his bed of four big quilts, put on his new dark blue kimono and pattered barefooted along the matting-covered floor to find his mother. She was in the guest room, resting by a little table.

"Oh, I thought I might be too late," Shilchi said. "I was afraid you would have hung the carp flags already."

"Why, it is very early, dear. And I could not have all the joy of the flag flying by myself. Come sit beside me and tell me why we put the great fish-shaped flags up into the sky this day," she answered.

Shilchi knelt quietly beside her and looked out into the garden. There was the tall bamboo flagpole waiting for him to come. Only once a year was it used for this special kind of flag. It is a long time from one Festival Day to the next, Shilchi thought.

"The carp is very brave, isn't he, Mother?" Shilchi said, hoping that his mother would talk to him about it.

"Very strong and full of courage. Of all the fish he is most to be admired, so we use the cloth copy of him as a flag to hang up in the sky on the Boys' Festival so that every little boy may remember and think about courage and bravery. It is so important for you to have a strong heart, a heart full of courage to do what is right."

**A Small Fish for Baby Brother**

And this year we have two flags to hang. I used to wish and wish," Shilchi said, "that I had a little brother to have a little carp flag that would fly just beneath mine on the pole. The family next door have four boys and their four flags looked so beautiful last year. It seems to me that the big flag will look so much bigger with the little one flying below."

And now everyone will know we have a baby in our house.

"Everyone will know," his mother replied as she rose to her feet and

went with Shilchi to get the flags. The flags were made of cloth and folded into neat square packages. In one was the big red carp flag and in the other the tiny red one for small brother. Mother and Shilchi took them and stepped from the porch into their sandals that waited on the steps. They went out to hang the flags.

Shilchi's mother knew just how to put the string in three places around the cloth mouth of the fish and tie it to the pole. Shilchi gave a strong pull to the rope and the great, hollow fish shape went wriggling up into the air and filled out like a balloon. It dived and twirled and seemed to swim in the sky. It had always had the whole flagpole to itself because there had been only one little boy in the family, so when Mother put up the small red carp flag for little brother, Shilchi laughed with joy.

"Look at my flag," he shouted. "He is so surprised. He says, 'Well, well, this is something new.' You see he did not know about little brother before and maybe did not understand that he must have a carp flag flying, too, so he will learn to be strong as the carp fish is."

"I suppose he didn't," Mother said. "But I think he should be proud to know how good we think his kind of fish are."

**The Flags Fly in the Breeze**

Whirling, twisting, flashing long red cloth tails against the blue sky went the big carp flag and the small carp flag. There was suddenly a tiny cry from the house and off went Mother, clickety-click in her wooden sandals, with Shilchi running behind her, to see little brother.

Mother bent over the little one and talked to him as she lifted him high in her arms. "We must take you to see the flag, Baby. This is the first time that it flies for you. Big brother and I have fixed it."

"He isn't big enough to remember," Shilchi said as they stood under the flagpole and looked up at the fish. It seemed to him that little brother was taking a very long time to grow up and be able to play.

"This time he will not remember, but each boy's festival will find him bigger little brother and you an older son, too; so in Mother's heart is just one thought: I want my two sons to grow older in courage as in years. Keep that in your heart, for that is the meaning of the carp fish flag," his mother said.

Shilchi remembered, and there was always a warm, happy feeling in his heart and a desire to do right for Mother's sake.

The whistled greeting of the pine awoke Shilchi. He jumped up from his bed of four big quilts, put on his new dark blue kimono and pattered barefooted along the matting-covered floor to find his mother. She was in the guest room, resting by a little table.

"Oh, I thought I might be too late," Shilchi said. "I was afraid you would have hung the carp flags already."

"Why, it is very early, dear. And I could not have all the joy of the flag flying by myself. Come sit beside me and tell me why we put the great fish-shaped flags up into the sky this day," she answered.

Shilchi knelt quietly beside her and looked out into the garden. There was the tall bamboo flagpole waiting for him to come. Only once a year was it used for this special kind of flag. It is a long time from one Festival Day to the next, Shilchi thought.

"The carp is very brave, isn't he, Mother?" Shilchi said, hoping that his mother would talk to him about it.

"Very strong and full of courage. Of all the fish he is most to be admired, so we use the cloth copy of him as a flag to hang up in the sky on the Boys' Festival so that every little boy may remember and think about courage and bravery. It is so important for you to have a strong heart, a heart full of courage to do what is right."

**A Small Fish for Baby Brother**

And this year we have two flags to hang. I used to wish and wish," Shilchi said, "that I had a little brother to have a little carp flag that would fly just beneath mine on the pole. The family next door have four boys and their four flags looked so beautiful last year. It seems to me that the big flag will look so much bigger with the little one flying below."

And now everyone will know we have a baby in our house.

"Everyone will know," his mother replied as she rose to her feet and

went with Shilchi to get the flags. The flags were made of cloth and folded into neat square packages. In one was the big red carp flag and in the other the tiny red one for small brother. Mother and Shilchi took them and stepped from the porch into their sandals that waited on the steps. They went out to hang the flags.

Shilchi's mother knew just how to put the string in three places around the cloth mouth of the fish and tie it to the pole. Shilchi gave a strong pull to the rope and the great, hollow fish shape went wriggling up into the air and filled out like a balloon. It dived and twirled and seemed to swim in the sky. It had always had the whole flagpole to itself because there had been only one little boy in the family, so when Mother put up the small red carp flag for little brother, Shilchi laughed with joy.

"Look at my flag," he shouted. "He is so surprised. He says, 'Well, well, this is something new.' You see he did not know about little brother before and maybe did not understand that he must have a carp flag flying, too, so he will learn to be strong as the carp fish is."

"I suppose he didn't," Mother said. "But I think he should be proud to know how good we think his kind of fish are."

**The Flags Fly in the Breeze**

Whirling, twisting, flashing long red cloth tails against the blue sky went the big carp flag and the small carp flag. There was suddenly a tiny cry from the house and off went Mother, clickety-click in her wooden sandals, with Shilchi running behind her, to see little brother.

Mother bent over the little one and talked to him as she lifted him high in her arms. "We must take you to see the flag, Baby. This is the first time that it flies for you. Big brother and I have fixed it."

"He isn't big enough to remember," Shilchi said as they stood under the flagpole and looked up at the fish. It seemed to him that little brother was taking a very long time to grow up and be able to play.

"This time he will not remember, but each boy's festival will find him bigger little brother and you an older son, too; so in Mother's heart is just one thought: I want my two sons to grow older in courage as in years. Keep that in your heart, for that is the meaning of the carp fish flag," his mother said.

Shilchi remembered, and there was always a warm, happy feeling in his heart and a desire to do right for Mother's sake.

The whistled greeting of the pine awoke Shilchi. He jumped up from his bed of four big quilts, put on his new dark blue kimono and pattered barefooted along the matting-covered floor to find his mother. She was in the guest room, resting by a little table.

"Oh, I thought I might be too late," Shilchi said. "I was afraid you would have hung the carp flags already."

"Why, it is very early, dear. And I could not have all the joy of the flag flying by myself. Come sit beside me and tell me why we put the great fish-shaped flags up into the sky this day," she answered.

Shilchi knelt quietly beside her and looked out into the garden. There was the tall bamboo flagpole waiting for him to come. Only once a year was it used for this special kind of flag. It is a long time from one Festival Day to the next, Shilchi thought.

"The carp is very brave, isn't he, Mother?" Shilchi said, hoping that his mother would talk to him about it.

"Very strong and full of courage. Of all the fish he is most to be admired, so we use the cloth copy of him as a flag to hang up in the sky on the Boys' Festival so that every little boy may remember and think about courage and bravery. It is so important for you to have a strong heart, a heart full of courage to do what is right."

**A Small Fish for Baby Brother**

And this year we have two flags to hang. I used to wish and wish," Shilchi said, "that I had a little brother to have a little carp flag that would fly just beneath mine on the pole. The family next door have four boys and their four flags looked so beautiful last year. It seems to me that the big flag will look so much bigger with the little one flying below."

And now everyone will know we have a baby in our house.

"Everyone will know," his mother replied as she rose to her feet and

went with Shilchi to get the flags. The flags were made of cloth and folded into neat square packages. In one was the big red carp flag and in the other the tiny red one for small brother. Mother and Shilchi took them and stepped from the porch into their sandals that waited on the steps. They went out to hang the flags.

Shilchi's mother knew just how to put the string in three places around the cloth mouth of the fish and tie it to the pole. Shilchi gave a strong pull to the rope and the great, hollow fish shape went wriggling up into the air and filled out like a balloon. It dived and twirled and seemed to swim in the sky. It had always had the whole flagpole to itself because there had been only one little boy in the family, so when Mother put up the small red carp flag for little brother, Shilchi laughed with joy.

"Look at my flag," he shouted. "He is so surprised. He says, 'Well, well, this is something new.' You see he did not know about little brother before and maybe did not understand that he must have a carp flag flying, too, so he will learn to be strong as the carp fish is."

"I suppose he didn't," Mother said. "But I think he should be proud to know how good we think his kind of fish are."

## The Tiniest Pussywillow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If standing on my tiptoe I were scarcely one inch tall and so very narrow that I were hardly any width at all, I'd sleep at night on milkweed floss in its green pod for my bed.

With a cob-web sheet to cover it, tucked in at foot and head.

And from the pussies I have saved From one for a soft foot-rest.

And two or more for pillows; But the tiniest, softest, grayest one is folded inside four brownish blankets which overlap each other.

I'd sing to him, he'd purr to me, And then we'd fall asleep.

Gertrude Sullivan.

**Dogwood Blankets**







## Formidable Array Seek Tennis Title

**Mrs. Mallory Defending U. S.  
Crown Against Sixty-  
Three Stars**

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The most in

International of all women's tennis championships of the United States is possible only because of the annual visit of Miss Suzanne Lenglen to these shores, will begin this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Hills courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island, England, Ireland, Holland, and the United States, including the holder of the Wimbledon title and the present national champion of the United States, will continue through the fortnight's annual championship, encountering in addition the most difficult sort almost from the start.

A strong element of young players is present in the field, and a number of coming years, are especially prominent. From England comes Miss Elizabeth Nuthall and Miss Gwendoline Oakes, from Ireland Miss Patricia Whigham Cup team, while Miss Helen Jacobs, though just over the age of 20, has already won the title and the trophy Gladman and

other California girl, who holds the Canadian National girls' championship. Miss Josephine Crookshank of Los Angeles, and Miss Mary Greif of Kansas City, are also available to steer the foreign tide.

Miss Helen N. Wills, the former national titleholder, and the present holder of the British title, is the strong favorite to win, but Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, who captured it in her absence last year, is not disposed to give it up easily, while Mrs. Leslie A. Godfree, head of the British contingent, and formerly Miss Kathleen McKane of England, and Miss Katherine McKane of England, and Miss Katherine McKane of England, will fire hard.

be the first to capture a United States women's championship for Europe.

Miss Wills will encounter Miss Gray in the first round of the 10-day, while the battles between Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. Philip E. Hawk, Miss Beryl Robinson, champion of the United States, and Miss Gray between Miss Nurthall and Mrs. Priscilla Milton of Boston, will also be staged on the stadium courts. An all-Borneo affair that will be widely publicized will bring Mrs. George W. Wightman, national indoor champion, and captain of the victorious Wightman Cup team, to the stadium to meet Mrs. Gray. A leading representative of Boston, according to the seeding committee.

Play will begin each day at 10 o'clock, unless that time will be decided to play up to schedule. The double draw will be made late this afternoon with play starting on Tuesday.

## UNITED STATES RIFLE AND PISTOL MATCHES

CAMP PERRY, O., Aug. 22 (AP)—America's marksmanship classic under way here today when hundreds of youths from all corners of the Nation will be seen in the rifle and pistol ranges as the first event on the program of the United States rifle and pistol matches.

under 19 years of age compete, and the small arms firing school opens today, while competition in the marksmanship contest of the United States Navy team, which arrived yesterday, will go to the ranges today with nearly a dozen other teams from other military firing schools.

Youthful marks from reserve officers' training camps and citizens military training camps throughout the country will be on hand for the ninth annual small arms firing school today. Record firing is expected with nearly a dozen other teams from military firing schools and non-military preliminary work on a day's program.

Camp Perry is expected to house 500 men this month. In addition, army tents when the feature match on the National Rifle Association program open Sept. 1. Three thousand spectators will be expected. The listed men to conduct the contests are army, navy and national guard teams from 48 states, as well as Porto Rico and Hawaii, will vie with one another for honors in more than three score contests during the national classic.

**CHICAGO CAPTURES TITLE**

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 22 (AP)—By defeating the St. Louis Cardinals in a doubleheader, Chicago won the championship of the Union Printers' National League. The Cardinals were defeated 2 and 3 to 2. Pitcher Strams of Chicago was named the best pitcher of the first contest somewhat easily with

*Didenhover & DuBok*

was a fine exhibition of outcrafting the opposition and placed Van Ryn well up as a Davis Cup possibility of the future. The summary:

**EAST VS. WEST MATCHES—Singles**  
John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., de-

defeated Cranston W. Holman, San Francisco, 5-7, 7-5, 4-1.  
 John M. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Dr. George T. Kling, New York, 5-7, 9-7, 6-1.  
 Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 7-5, 8-6, 6-0.  
 Doubles  
 Manuel Alonso, Allentown, Pa., and

Watson M. Washburn, New York, defeated Lewis N. White, Austin, Tex., and Louis L. Thalhheimer Jr., Dallas, Tex., 7-5, 7-5.

John W. Ryan, Orange, N. J., and Frank N. Shields, New York, defeated Cranston W. Holman and Lionel E. Ogden, San Francisco, 6-4, 3-4, 10-8.

*Entrusted to Our Care and Nourished by Our Compound Interest, Your Dollars Grow.*

**WEST END BANK**  
1309 West Main Street, Richmond, Va.  
Branch—LOMBARDY, near Broad

**Howell Bros.**

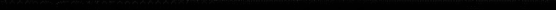
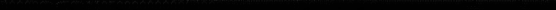
**OSBELT-McARON, Inc.**  
2001-3-5 W. Broad Street, Rich. 68  
RICHMOND, VA.

**HOFHEIMER'S**  
*Reliable Shoes*  
PRICED MODERATELY  
For the little toes and grown-ups.  
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripes  
Sile Stockings  
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third St.  
RICHMOND, VA.

**SYDNER & HUNDLEY**  
RICHMOND, VA.

<p><b>TOWEN DROS.</b> Sixth and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va. "Richmond's Leading Hardware" <b>Radio Sets and Parts</b> Freed-Eisemann Radiolas Atwater Kent Amrad and Grebe</p>	<p><b>Exclusive Furnishings</b> Honey, Character and Dependability have won for our many friends.</p>
<p><b>Chumley Sports Wear</b> Hats, Dresses, etc. for Women. In Richmond Exclusively at <b>Miller &amp; Rhoads</b> "THE SHOPPING CENTER" RICHMOND, VIRGINIA</p>	<p><i>Select a Refined</i> <b>GIFT</b> From <b>Schwarzschild's</b> Silverware—Jewelry Novelties 2nd at Broad St. RICHMOND, VA. Diamond and Platinum Pieces a Specialty</p>

<p><b>TOWEN DROS.</b> Sixth and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va. "Richmond's Leading Hardware" <b>Radio Sets and Parts</b> Freed-Eisemann Radiolas Atwater Kent Amrad and Grebe</p>	<p><b>Exclusive Furnishings</b> Honey, Character and Dependability have won for our many friends.</p>
<p><b>Chumley Sports Wear</b> Hats, Dresses, etc. for Women. In Richmond Exclusively at <b>Miller &amp; Rhoads</b> "THE SHOPPING CENTER" RICHMOND, VIRGINIA</p>	<p><i>Select a Refined</i> <b>GIFT</b> From <b>Schwarzschild's</b> Silverware—Jewelry Novelties 2nd at Broad St. RICHMOND, VA. Diamond and Platinum Pieces a Specialty</p>





# Art News and Comment

## Art and Industry

By FRANK RUTHER

London, Aug. 1. — Now that the close relations existing between art and industry are more widely recognized, the annual competitions of industrial designs organized by the Royal Society of Arts are becoming increasingly important and attracting more attention from the general public. The works submitted for the 1732 exhibition of the society are now on view in the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, and while the exhibits in some sections must be pronounced disappointing, it is generally admitted that a marked advance is shown in ironwork, pottery, printing and textiles.

In awarding the prizes the judges have rightly favored the designs best suited for practical purposes, because a knowledge of technical limitations and requirements is the beginning of all wisdom in industrial design. One of the greatest difficulties which faces the progressive manufacturer is that the professional artist, while capable of inventing original designs, is likely to submit something quite impracticable owing to his insufficient knowledge of the technique of production; whereas the factory-trained apprentice, who has an intimate knowledge of the technicalities of the craft, is prone to be commonplace and unimaginative when he attempts to make a new design.

Whether a technical or an artistic training should come first is a matter about which there has been and still is considerable argument, but while there are enough exceptions to prove any desired rule, the balance of good sense seems to lie with those who maintain that technical education is of the first importance. You can teach any intelligent young man the technique of an industry, but with the best will in the world you cannot teach anybody to become a genius in design. If the artistic talent is there, it will come out; and it will come out the more helpfully if the individual has a previous acquaintance with the technique of the industry for which he is designing.

Alec Walker

A signal example of the force in this argument has been provided by Alec Walker, who some time ago held an exhibition of his designs for printed silks at the Independent Gallery, designed with a keen appreciation of the pen of so distinguished an art authority as Sir Michael Sadler, Master of University College, Oxford.

Alec Walker belongs to a family of Yorkshire mill owners and has been familiar from childhood with the technique of the silk industry. He first got in touch with artists from a desire to obtain good new designs from them for printed silks, and from his acquaintance with artists in Paris and London two things resulted; first, he wanted to develop the artistic talent in himself and be a painter, and second, he discovered that nearly all the designs offered him by his artist friends were impracticable.

When he was discussing the difficulties he experienced in this matter with his friend the sculptor Zadkin in Paris one day, the latter said to him, "Well, why don't you make your own designs for your silks?"

Walker set to work making his own designs, and his success has been little less than phenomenal. During the last two years he has set up his own factory (Crydele Ltd.) at St. Ives, Cornwall, has turned over the business administration to a colleague and devotes himself entirely to the artistic side of the industry. As a painter Walker has recently had a conspicuous success with his landscape in the "Young Artists" exhibition, organized by the Daily Express, and his factory is probably unique in England as having an artist for its principal "boss."

Examples in Addition

The idea that a person who was not good enough to be a painter or sculptor might be able to earn a living as a designer is rapidly disappearing in the light of experience. On the contrary, it is really easier for a limited talent to pick up a modest living as a designer than as a painter or a topographical landscape artist than to make his mark as a designer. To produce a fresh design demands far more imagination than to paint a tolerably accurate representation of a person or a place, and only an exceptionally good painter can hope to be an original designer. Even then success may not be his if he is insufficiently acquainted with the technique of the industry for which he is working.

The trouble with very many industrial designs is that they are mere examples in addition. The designer borrows motives from various historical periods, Coptic, Florentine, Venetian or what not, puts them together and presents the result as a "new" design. Obviously this eclectic method will never produce a first-rate pattern.

Walker's way of going to work is quite different. His career primarily is that of an independent painter. He will go out into the country and paint a landscape, let us say, for example, of the north Cornish village of Zennor on the Atlantic coast. When he has finished his painting and brought it back to his studio, it occurs to him that this picture might be made the basis for a design. He then conventionalizes his picture into a pattern that can be repeated, and in the design one can still recognize elements in the picture, the village church, the winding road, the bridge over the stream, a clump of trees, a group of houses, sometimes even human figures. But all these are woven into one harmonious pattern, that has freshness and individuality as well as decorative unity.

Walker's Secret

The secret of Alec Walker's art is simply this, that he extracts his designs from his own pictures. Of course, not all his pictures are suitable for the purpose, for it may be asserted without hesitation that only the best pictures are good enough to serve as the basis for a design.

Alec Walker is still a young man, under 40, but already his influence in designing for textiles is being felt, and his example is showing the way

to younger artists. Most of these have still a long way to go, but one or two of the competitors at the Royal Society of Arts exhibition appear to be working on his lines and their work is the most promising.

At South Kensington women have been particularly successful in the textile section, the first and second prizes for printing on cretonne having been awarded respectively to Mrs. Marjorie Reynolds and Miss Catherine E. Stoddart, while Miss Sadie Nixon has won the traveling studentship in connection with designs for printed dress goods. In metal work men have done better, the first and second prizes for designs for wrought-iron gates having been won by E. Leadbetter Mackenzie and L. C. Lewis.

### Stark Davis

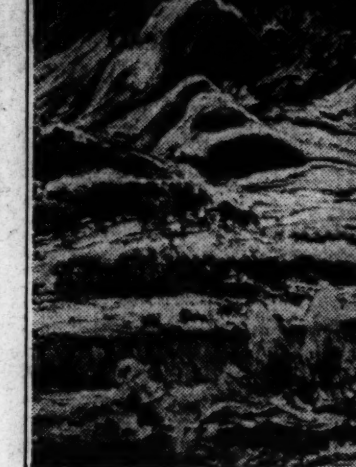
Chicago, Aug. 10. — CHICAGO does much to encourage the young painter, and watches his progress with interest. Consequently when, several years ago, there appeared on the walls of the Art Institute a very finished, individual and able painting by an unknown Chicago man there was much inquiry and comment.

It developed that Stark Davis had had a thorough grounding in art and 18 years of commercial training which permitted him to express himself with knowledge and facility. Using birds for his subject, he brought out a highly decorative canvas, full of rich color and with a delightfully free technique.

The most individual point about the art of Stark Davis is his strong sense of design. Not only were his birds and flowers arranged in the composition line and rhythm excellent, but he is careful that his undecorated areas remain interestingly spaced and outlined.

Frank and Simple

In talking of his work Stark Davis is as frank and simple as his painting. He takes the attitude that art is not some elusive quality beyond the ken of the average person, but just the wholesome, beautiful output of normal men. When questioned about his work Mr. Davis said, "Why all there is to it is to paint my pictures and trust that some one will like them enough to want them. You see, I began this way. For 18 years I was engaged in commercial work, and I learned much from it. However, I constantly felt the desire to paint for myself. One day, I resolved to do the things I wanted to do, regardless of results. Of course it was throwing overboard a good position for a complete risk. Following this decision, I painted some decorative panels, which the



"In the San Felipe Valley," by Charles Reiffel.

public liked, so I have never returned to my former work.

"As to taking birds for my main theme, I've always been fascinated by them and always studied them at the zoological gardens. I once spent three months in San Diego doing nothing else. To draw them, one must have primarily a knowledge of their anatomy. Then if one sticks to their body and muscular structure, one cannot go wrong.

Importance of Design

"As the bird came to twist itself into many a rare position, it next is a matter of design, and that I think is the most important element. Without design no canvas can be truly good. If other qualities are suppressed and the plan of the panel is good, it seems to me the color comes naturally and is sure to be pleasant. Of course the Japanese are masters of the world when it comes to design. They are proficient in the art of elimination and I emulate them.

"As to producing, I perhaps do not do it as fluently as it appears. For instance, I cannot produce as one of my commercial friends does, who draws as easily as you write your name. No, I have to think things out, and although I enjoy my work, still it is work, just the same. However, an artist should prevent his picture from looking laborious, and surely if one is painting the thing one wants to paint, it is a joy and should manifest that quality."

Along with Stark Davis's feeling for design is a glowing, gorgeous sense of color, and though, as he says, he does toil over his canvases, he maintains his technique as free and effortless that his decorations have the appearance of being most easily produced.

J. Elliot Enneking of Boston, who has spent his summers at Mystic, Conn., for the last 21 years, has installed an exhibition of small oil paintings at the Bees in Amber Tea room, Stonington, Conn.

Helen Hunt Jackson's story of old California, "Ramona," is being made into a film by Edwin Carewe, with Dolores del Rio playing the leading rôle.



"Macaw and Lemons," by Stark Davis.

## Southern California Show

San Diego, Aug. 1. — Special Correspondence

NON-JURY art show usually leaves one with an unsatisfied impression, a negative state, worse than the dissatisfaction which invariably accompanies a collection of art accepted by jury. Art is a matter of choice; if left to the general public, it must take years for even a fraction of the masses to have seen the individual examples and either to condemn them to oblivion or raise them to a "place in the sun." On the other hand, if reasonably fair art authorities carefully choose an able jury of critics, the general public, to select a collection representative of the better or more promising work being done at the time, in spite of numerous inevitable

of San Francisco, with its Club Beaux Arts, there is a more definite and obvious striving toward the neo- and post-impressionistic. Conrad Buff of Los Angeles, who won the Fine Arts Society of San Diego first prize last year for "Footprints," painted that picture and continues similarly to paint in a manner recalling a colorful and abstract Rockwell Kent. Four Los Angeles artists to receive awards this year were Irene B. Robinson, Ruth M. Bennett, Bert C. Cressy and Roscoe Shrader, whose pictures were all of landscape subjects and of modernistic tendency.

The invited group

In the special invited group of paintings from the Club Beaux Arts at the present Southern California Art Exhibition in San Diego most are of advanced type, including two prize-winning landscapes and the "Composition" by Lucius Labaudt which won a first prize recently farther north in California.

In the south again, the Laguna Beach artists have gone forward in a splendid way, and a little gallery where "only those who have painted Laguna Beach may exhibit." At present they are raising funds

by the sale of donated pictures from American artists, to erect a gallery to be used exclusively for temporary exhibitions. A somewhat similar atmosphere obtains there as in Santa Barbara, minus the Spanish tang. There have been several attempts to inculcate more "modernistic" methods into the art, which is almost exclusively painting as compared with Santa Barbara where now sculpture is going ahead by leaps and bounds with the stimulus of a course in bronze casting at the School of the Arts. In this group, however, "post-impressionism" is "like a red flag to a bull." Clarence K. Hinkle is one whose work grows annually. Like Henrietta Shore and Helena Dunlap of Los Angeles, he says that he is continually changing his ideas—sometimes over night—if he believes that thereby he can move nearly approach artistic truth. His "Treat" of two children enjoying some "goodies," in its studied colors, and values to produce local colors, light, warmth, form and decoration, just missed receiving the most important award in Los Angeles a year ago.

In the work of both the Santa Barbara artists and those at Laguna Beach one feels a solid, dependable integrity and ability reflective of a long established art life and one that

## Woodstock Art Association

Woodstock, N. Y., Aug. 17. — Special Correspondence

THE fourth exhibition assembled by the Woodstock Art Association promotes an unusually vigorous showing of work by the independents at the Catskill Mountains art colony.

Spectacular on the walls of the art gallery are three astonishingly large canvases by R. Wetterau, Judson Smith and Austin Mechen. "Margaret and Alan" by R. Wetterau is a portrait of the artist's wife and son, presenting a finished appearance that was achieved with a studied carelessness. The large "Decorations" by Judson Smith is a landscape that might represent a gigantic conception, but that suffers too much of the experimental to win that artist any lasting recognition. The "Reclining Nude" by Austin Mechen shows a figure atop a brightly colored bed quilt. A black figure is curled on the canvas. The figure is lifeless, but the strong part of this huge work is the fine coloring of the bed coverlet which forms the background for the figure.

One of the strongest pieces in the show is the work "Leaves," by Henry L. McPeck. Before this canvas one can feel the artist's hand, as he tries to discover the artist's secret, for surely there must be something which makes this work stand out so prominently as a legitimate piece of modern art. It is vigorously executed; the leaves stand out from the canvas, though separated entirely from the background.

Another feature in this show is the three paintings, hung together by the committee on arrangements, which on first glance one would credit to one artist. But the Clubgoers tell they are "Portrait" by John Carroll, "Infant With Cat" by Paul Johnson, and "Baby" by Arnold Blanch. Surely these three babies looking out from plaster heads with vacant-eyed expressions could not by coincidence have been entered in one show by different artists! There is almost a unanimous idea on the part of the artists, and the feature is a pleasing one for the exhibit.

There is a heavy, serious self-portrait by C. E. Linden, done in dark greens and browns that present an artist at his work. "Sunny Afternoon" by Julius Bloch will attract attention because of its cartoon-like features. It shows a number of dummy figures sitting in front of an ordinary building.

A. Archipenko, sculptor, deviates from his medium to present a painting which is labelled "Twilight" in

W. J. Gardner Co. PICTURE SHOP

probably will so continue regardless of outside influence or "fashions."

San Diego Art

One feels as if San Diego art reflected the comparatively easy existence here, with its equable, soothing and sunny atmosphere productive of delicate pastel color shades and opalescent values of but slight gradation within a narrow range. For this reason, perhaps those who paint differently from such interpretation are more quickly noticed by awarding jurors. At all events, the nationally known Charles Reiffel, now living in San Diego, won last year the first \$500 purchase prize in the San Diego Southern California Exhibition, and the \$100 first prize last year in a similar show at Los Angeles. Armin Alfred R. Mitchell for two years has won a prize especially given for his virile landscapes.

The work of both men is of the first grade, most able in technique, sufficiently but not dominantly decorative, and progressive, though not obviously striving to be unusual. These two, Katherine Wagenhals and Alice Klauber, whose pictures won awards in the present San Diego exhibition, are important to art here.

The jurists of awards have given the prizes both years to landscape subjects in these annual southern California collections. This is as significant as it appears; out-of-door life and its interpretation is considered greater than portraiture, still-life and decorative, conventionalized compositions.

Increasingly, if very slowly, southern Californians are freeing themselves from the obviously and naturalistically illustrative imitations of the beautiful terrain, and are now translating nature's charms into more abstract patterns of rhythmic line, undulating mass, prismatic color and vibrant values.

A definite policy is clear from all these awards and the decisions of the national jury for the Pan-American exhibition at Los Angeles. More and more in California judges seem to be watching the progressive work, if anything leaning too far on the side of young and promising work rather than awarding prizes over and over again to the same long-recognized and established artists. Neither the honors nor the comparatively small sums mean so much to those who have been selling for some time as to the younger, striving artists.

## Gifts to National Gallery

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The trustees of the National Gallery have accepted the gift of a full length portrait of Joseph de Rigaud, Comte de Vaudreuil, painted in 1758 by F. H. Drouais. The portrait has been presented by the Baroness de Vaudreuil, and is a valuable addition to the inadequate collection of French eighteenth century pictures which the gallery at present possesses.

Lost the identity of the subject of the portrait should be mistaken it may be well to say that he is not the Marquis de Vaudreuil who in the Archduke fought two English frigates for an hour until forced to surrender by the arrival of an English man-of-war, but another member of the same family. He was born in 1740 in St. Domingo (to which he points on a map in the picture), became lieutenant-general and grand falconer of France, and took part in the siege of Gibraltar. From 1759 to 1814 he accompanied the Comte d'Artois during his exile from France.

The trustees have also accepted a charming little landscape by Richard Parkes Bonington, presented by Lord Ivor Churchill. These pictures, with the "Lucretia" from Dorchester House and the Correggio presented by Sir Joseph Duveen, will be placed on exhibition so soon as necessary details of framing have been executed.

The portrait of Lord de la Warr by a follower of Holbein, presented in memory of R. S. Holford and Sir G. L. Holford by his members of their family, is now on view.

A relief of the old Mathura school of Indian art has recently been acquired by the trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts. It consists of a thin slab of red sandstone, carved on both sides. It is a pediment decorated with a repeating ornament of three varieties, the same on each side of the slab, and was probably part of the main or only entrance to a temple which may have been entirely of stone, but more likely of brick except for the doorway.

## RESTAURANTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Allies Inn  
1703 New York Avenue Northwest  
DINNER  
BONE COOKING TOURIST FELLOWS  
Opposite Corcoran Art Gallery  
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON

## NEW YORK CITY

Canadian Pacific Building  
RESTAURANT  
430 ST. AND MADISON AVE.  
Good Food  
Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner  
CLOSED SUNDAYS

LUNCHEON . . . 50c  
DINNER . . . 75c  
and a la carte  
Afternoon Tea, 35c  
295 Madison Avenue  
at 41st Street, New York

## LONDON

THE COTTAGE TEA ROOMS  
215 Piccadilly, W. (N. Pic. Circus)  
408 Strand, W. C. 2 Old Jewry, E. C. 3  
Tottenham Buildings (Near Bank) E. C.

For Best Home Cooking Visit  
"THE OPAL"  
205 Church Street, London, W. 6, Eng.  
OPEN SUNDAYS 11-4

## 'Subject Matter Doesn't Count'

THE strident progress of painting

in the last few generations has been spectacular, to say the least. Brilliant succession of movements; the onrush of one extreme to offset another has made gallery trotting an uneven pleasure. Literature on the subject has bristled with prejudices. Art dealers are beside themselves with guessing who will be the next best-seller. And the critics—those that do not flap their wings aimlessly—have been pretty hard put to fit these orientations into the scheme of things. For since those Barbizons came "down to earth" and preferred to paint things "as is," minus flourish and affection, many absorbing things have happened via the brush of the painter.

The artists who were not busy refining further upon the canons of Raphael, or expanding the dramatics of Rembrandt, were opening their eyes to new problems in the matter of laying on paint, in the business of seeing things. There was abundant caricature, the painting anecdote, the revelation of the poor, unadorned, unconventional. The ballet dancer was shown off-stage, the peasant in grayed garment. Painting had a literary value. It told a story that was real, if it was commonplace. Formerly the artist placed upon the canvas his dream of beauty. Now it is an art of everyday life. Pageantry is extinct; gone the feathers and folds, the wigs and gowns, the complicated spirals and curlicues into terms so that they tell eventually in their compactness and relation to one another as a charming landscape, as an interesting individual. The subject matter offers a certain scope to the artist. It provokes his imagination. It lets him wander to all sorts of fantastic extremes.

And then, there come the artists who say that it makes no difference what they paint provided they do their little job well. What difference a man, or a lemon, a real blossom, or imitation. Paint well, nothing else matters. "The subject-matter doesn't count." These artists in the firmness of their purpose have remained impervious, while they have painted, to the fragrance of the rose, to the warmth of the sun.

Painting has always had its subjects as far back as known history can tell. In the earliest days it was the threatening wild animal that was portrayed, for it was a persistent enemy to be overcome. Later, animals and persons of worship were represented and glorified. Nobility, royalty, the beauty of womanhood, the strength of the hero, the grace of the dance subjects were important among the Christian craftsmen. Painting was always allied to belief and to religion, it was related definitely to its time. Even its quality, its austerity, its suppleness, its crudity, its aloofness, its vivacity grew out of the character of the subject and its circumstances.

What is the use of technique, of an ability to set colors down in appropriate relations, if one is not going to establish a definite feeling

or experience in such language. It is difficult, to be sure, for us to find the fantastic material symbolic of modern times such as the earlier painters had. The methodicalness of our living, the accuracy of measures, the economic sense that have come with the machine, have defined the painter of many subtleties, of many overtones that may stir his imagination. But by denying the subject he is merely evading the issue. For painting is an art of vision and it must associate itself with vision and our everyday experiences of it.

Subject as Instrument

Nor will the artist find a competitor in the camera, although it would seem that the art of photography has robbed him of his function in certain respects. Since the camera relates so completely the world for him, the artists seem to think that it is their function to paint the world as they feel it. And therefore the abstractions, the moods and color symphonies, the squares and cubes, the "realities." At transfer of indefinable something to the canvas. But what? It may be amusing for a moment, pleasant to look at, a piece of design—but not a painting. For what is subject matter? Not photography, not even renditions of things as they look to the eye.

The subject is the instrument upon which the artist plays; it provides him with breadth and depth, with amplitude, with a chance for contrast of lights and tones, with the possibility of varieties in surface, with a chance to interweave patterns so that they tell eventually in their compactness and relation to one another as a charming landscape, as an interesting individual. The subject matter offers a certain scope to the artist. It provokes his imagination. It lets him wander to all sorts of fantastic extremes.

Above all, it requires him to be consistent. A true artist sees subjects all around him, for the world expands to the extent of his vision. It is the self-absorbed and narrow artist who reverts eventually to his own inner feeling for painting material. As splendid and admirable as are the technical ingenuities of a Degas, a Renoir, an El Greco, who can for a moment forget the strange beauty of the subjects they choose to paint? There was something in their choice that revealed at once the artist in them. The great have no fear of sentiment or simplicity, and both these wholesome qualities many of our clever young moderns lack.

One hundred or more paintings will be exhibited at the art show to be held in connection with the celebration which opens Aug. 18. The show will be held from Aug. 19 to 29 at the Equinox pavilion. Among the exhibitors are M. C. Beckwith, Horace Brown, J. H. Connaway, Edwin B. Child, Cordelia de Schweinitz, Wallace W. Fubneston, Gottschalk H. Grant, Laura S. Hollister, John Lillie, Reitzenstein, H. Ernest Schnakenberg, Della Shull and Jesse Whitist.

## Service

A PRACTICAL shopping aid is always available to you through your use of the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor. The advertisements tell you where you may purchase desirable, dependable and timely merchandise, at prices consistent with quality. You will find that almost every need can be supplied in an entirely satisfactory way by merchants who advertise in the Monitor.

It is profitable to read both the display and "city headings" advertising columns, also the classified advertisements. All of these contain not only advertising interest, but educational value. Since there are no geographical limitations to the advertising in the Monitor, you may buy in foreign as well as domestic markets.

Many merchants have expressed to us their gratification at finding an advertising medium which brings to them not only the patronage but the friendly interest of its readers.



















# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### China's "Departing" Reds

MICHAEL BORODIN, Moscow's emissary-at-large to China, appears to have proved as dangerous as a deportee as he ever was in the days when his office overlooked Eugene Chen's Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Hankow and served as the gathering place for officials, high and low, in search of counsel. With bag, baggage and staff, Borodin set out, a few weeks ago, for Moscow. Necessity determined that his course should lie across the trackless Gobi Desert, through Urga and finally to the line of the Trans-Siberian Railway along the northern rim of Asia. Chiang Kai-shek, who controlled the lower Yangtze and had offered a substantial reward for the capture of the Russian, made any other route virtually impossible.

Borodin, however, made the best of his fate. Rid of the dust of Hankow, he made directly for the headquarters of General Feng Yu-hsiang, somewhere midway between that city and the Mongolian border. And once arrived in Feng's station, he made no haste to leave.

From the Soviet point of view, Borodin's arrival at Feng's headquarters could scarcely have been better timed. For years Feng's fame as a patriot has been dwindling before his rising notoriety as a turncoat. Borodin, aware of that fact, was not dismayed that a few weeks before his arrival the "Christian" general had sworn allegiance to the cause of Chiang Kai-shek against the Communist régime in Hankow. Since the alliance had been made, serious military defeats in the North had placed Chiang in peril and made the task of Feng more imposing than it had appeared at first to be. It was likely—so Borodin must have reasoned—that Feng would gladly rid himself of association with an enterprise that seemed, of a sudden, to have collapsed, particularly if in exchange for the shift he, himself, could rise to the status that Chiang had won.

Borodin, so dispatches from Peking make it appear, did his work to perfection. Feng apparently repudiated Chiang, and by the withdrawal of his military support brought the present campaign against Peking to an end and hurried Chiang into retirement. The field, therefore, remains open for the "Christian" commander. Just what he proposes to do is not at all known. In the present crisis he has distinguished himself by prolonged inactivity. It is too uncertain to predict whether he plans now to attempt to salvage the wreckage of Nanking and Hankow and carry forward the program of the Kuomintang.

One fact, however, emerges plainly enough. The "reds" in China—however enthusiastically they may be deported—have not given up their fight to control the Kuomintang Party in the interests of the world revolution. Chiang Kai-shek, however much his ambition may have hampered him, has helped to arouse certain sections of China to realize the danger of Communist activity. But so long as scruples do not enter into the Communist program, and so long as there remain men of power who are more concerned with personal advancement than with the unity of China, the menace of Soviet influence will not abate. China has a desperate task ahead in ridding the land of its war lords. It has another task, equally desperate, in purging the Kuomintang Party of the "reds," or, as an alternative, of establishing a new party that can speak for nationalist sentiment untainted by Moscow.

### New Healing Methods

THAT the science and art of healing disease are undergoing rapid changes there can be no doubt. Less well known, perhaps, is the rapidity of the change which the medical profession is undergoing, both as to the theories entertained regarding disease, its causes, and nature, and also as to the best methods of healing the ills of mankind. At the recent annual meeting of the British Medical Association, statements were made as to present accomplishments and as to probabilities for the future which seem radical, even revolutionary. For example, the president of the association, Sir Robert Philip, as reported, stated that because of advancement in the treatment of tuberculosis, "assuming the methods are vigorously pressed, I believe my successor at the next Edinburgh meeting—say thirty years hence—will speak of tuberculosis in this country as largely a memory of the past."

In what a contrast is this optimistic statement to the belief generally prevalent scarcely a score of years ago that this "white plague" was incurable. Of equal interest was his prediction that, because of the new methods in healing disease, "hospitals for advanced diseases would be regarded as anachronisms," and that bottles of medicine would be as much of a curiosity as are the "old manuscripts in our libraries or the crude relics of the Dark Ages in our antiquarian museums."

That health is the normal condition of mankind and that disease is for the most part made and therefore should be excluded, was also emphasized by the president. He further declared that the natural state is health and that the fact that it is to be maintained by the exclusion of disease in all its phases and relations is coming to be generally accepted. He did not, however, touch upon the mental aspect of disease, its mental cause, and mental cure, as did a speaker at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association which was recently held in Baltimore.

The keen interest which the medical profession is taking in the mental factors of disease was evidenced by the attendance upon this discussion, of the largest audience of the Baltimore convention. As reported, Dr. Llewellyn F. Barker of that city said, "When this branch of the profession, that is, mental therapy, becomes better and more widely understood, the physician will cut malignant growths from the mind and memory with scalpels of sympathy and compassion as he now removes them from the physical body." Continuing, Dr. Barker remarked how strange it now seems that a physician should ever have thought it sufficient to

examine his patients through chemical and physical means; and "that even now much too little attention is given to the thinking, the feeling, and the striving of the sick in comparison with the elaborate physical, chemical, and biological analyses that are made."

These statements of prominent members of the medical profession made at meetings so far apart as London and Baltimore are indicative of the great changes going on in medical practice. As it is coming to be generally recognized that the cause of many diseases is mental, the number of material remedies is in consequence greatly reduced. To the mental attitude of the patient much attention is given, and not a few physicians acknowledge the power of spiritual truth as the greatest healing agency.

### Government Problems in Spain

PRIMO DE RIVERA, Prime Minister of Spain, seems to be proceeding with his scheme of convoking a Cortes Constituyente, or National Constituent Assembly, on September 13 next, in spite of reported opposition from King Alfonso and criticism by Count Romanones. Among the changes in the 1876 Constitution contemplated are said to be provisions for the establishment of some sort of a consultative parliament (perhaps like Italy), the formation of provincial councils and the passage of a new electoral law giving complete freedom of ballot to men and women alike.

It was on Sept. 16, 1923, that the pronouncement was issued dissolving Parliament and setting up a military dictatorship under General Primo de Rivera. This régime carried on the war in Morocco that ended somewhat disastrously for Spain. December, 1925, saw the Directorate take on a semi-civil aspect. A civilian cabinet was formed with members of the Patriotic Union. Elections were discontinued and the central government became the sole appointee. But difficult problems presented themselves for solution, chief among which were taxation. Hence in July, 1926, Primo de Rivera, evidently heeding public opinion, announced he would call a national convention to consider governmental reforms.

He set no date, however, and the mutiny of the artillery officers followed in September of the same year. The sentence of execution pronounced against the leader was commuted by King Alfonso. Two months later the Government announced the meeting of a national assembly on the next new year. But January, 1927, witnessed another delay, the Prime Minister saying that postponement was found necessary until spring. Spring came, but plans once again failed to mature. On May 17, 1927, La Nación, the official Government organ, invited discussions on constitutional reforms, and Primo de Rivera set Sept. 13, next, for the meeting of the National Constituent Assembly. Dispatches from Spain the other day indicated that the Prime Minister intended to form a Ministry of National Economy in the early autumn to meet some of the problems arising out of taxation.

In a recent interview Primo de Rivera declared that before any new constitution would be framed there would be a free discussion of the document, followed by a referendum as to whether it should be put into effect. To this assurance he added:

We cannot go back to the old institutions of parliamentarism, but the Government wishes to establish as soon as possible political reforms in accordance with the wishes of the people. A constituent assembly representing all the economical and intellectual activities of the nation will discuss and approve the reforms and help the Government in consummating the political changes. The Government will choose the members of the assembly and will see that all activities are represented.

What remains now to be seen is whether there will be another postponement of the Government's intentions. The present state of opinion in Spain is manifestly demanding a greater degree of self-government and decentralization. Whether Primo de Rivera's program will satisfy national aspirations is an open question. Patience and time will furnish the answer.

### Heralds of the Dawn

AT TORONTO, during the recent sessions of the World Federation of Education Associations, there could be witnessed that quiet but persistent interpenetration of national cultures that has been in progress during the post-war period. There was demonstrated the fact at this Toronto gathering that it was quite possible to establish fraternal contact of thought and ideals with all the world despite differences in language and color. If the world in miniature could live at peace with itself for a week on the picturesque campus of Toronto University, why could not the world at large do the same thing out on the seas and across the continents of the earth?

It was because the world's teachers believed such a thing was possible that they were willing to come to Toronto from the ends of the earth to talk and plan together regarding the development of an educational policy that would be more concerned with the reconciling of differences than with the creating of divisions. The president of the World Federation, Dr. A. O. Thomas, was not far from the truth when he declared in his presidential address that "the world must await a long process of education and a building up of public conscience and of an international morality" before the ideal of peace on earth and good will toward men could be consummated.

True, there comes a time every now and then, when men march quickly and when progress is swift and certain. But the ultimate goal toward which mankind moves is not to be arrived at in any such hurried fashion. We are indebted, therefore, to the teachers of our children who patiently plant the seeds of understanding in the thoughts and hearts of youth confident that maturity will reap the benefits of such a seed sowing. We welcome the periodic coming of those giants of prophecy and reform who are able within the span of a single generation to lift mankind out of the ruts that impede and obstruct the progress of the race.

We cannot forget, however, that it is through the relatively slower but surer methods of education that the masses are moved forward and upward. We hail, then, as heralds of the dawn, the 5000 teachers who assembled at Toronto and who made the high resolve to devote their profession to the arts of peace. We can only

hope that the delegates of the several national education associations affiliated with this World Federation will return to their respective countries immediately to put into practice those fundamentals of international comradeship so prophetically enunciated at Toronto.

### Norway's Prohibitionists Optimistic

AN INTERVIEW by two leading Norwegian Prohibition leaders, Peder Svendsen and Lars O. Jensen, at the present time in the United States, as reported in Nordisk Tidende (Norwegian Times), the foremost Norwegian-American newspaper in this country, makes interesting and instructive reading for prohibitionists. For it leaves the impression that, despite the fact that Norway abolished prohibition some time ago for a system of distribution and control of liquor, the prohibition cause in Norway is by no means considered lost. Of added significance is the fact that the Brooklyn newspaper, which not so long ago placed itself in full opposition to American prohibition, seems to make a special effort to give prominence to this interview.

Speaking of the present outlook in Norway, Mr. Svendsen said that, far from being discouraged by the result of the vote-taking, all earnest prohibition advocates felt that the future belonged to them and their cause. The difficulty with the former prohibition decree was, Mr. Svendsen declared, that it did not go far enough. It was this as well as half-hearted enforcement which brought about defeat, and the movement of the future would be all for a much more drastic program.

At this point in the interview Mr. Jensen interjected that much of the trouble experienced in keeping the public in line was due to certain newspapers which had constantly emphasized such weak points in the movement as could be found, but which never gave the least credit or prominence to the good results derived from prohibition. A daily newspaper, which would be fair to prohibition, would be of the utmost importance in any future campaign, Mr. Jensen added.

It is not only in Norway that prohibitionists are valiantly at work upholding the ideals for which they stand, but in neighboring Sweden and in Denmark the fight against liquor continues unabated. Among the leading Scandinavians who are devoting their full energies to impressing the public with the advantages of prohibition, the Rev. Mr. Oestlund has a foremost place. With his Norwegian fellow workers he hopes while he is in the United States to infuse fresh courage into the hearts of the men and women of Scandinavian stock who in spite of momentary setbacks stand by their colors. In the eyes of these workers, the United States, in doing away with strong drinks, has set an example carrying great inspiration.

### "Nesting"—but Not of Birds

MOTORISTS passing through rural areas oftentimes view at some point along the roadside a nondescript collection of rather dejected-looking posts, each surmounted by what the United States Government designates as a rural delivery mail box, but which looks much more like a rather crude homemade birdhouse. As a rule, these groups of mail-receiving receptacles are located at the junction of a main highway and rough country lanes which are not traversed by the mail carriers. Families residing along the latter, therefore, are called upon to walk down to the junction for their mail.

Sometimes one or two of the half dozen or so posts may stand erect, but most of them have a melancholy look. They seem to reflect the general appearance of the neighborhood. Some have taken an almost recumbent position, and occasionally one may be detected lying flat on its back in the underbrush as if tired of waiting for the infrequent greeting of the mailman.

When the United States postal department began the free delivery of mail in the rural areas, it gave its approval to the design and material for a mail box which families living back from the highway should purchase in order to avail themselves of the service. The authorities evidently were intent upon producing a sufficiently cheap mail box to impose no hardship upon even the poorest farmers—they did.

In ones and twos at points where the owners take care of them—see to it that their supports are erect and give the box itself an occasional fresh coat of paint—these devices do not present a disagreeable picture; but when they assemble in groups of six or eight in all sorts of positions, painted and painted, upright and reclining, locked and unlocked, whole and broken, they certainly mar what otherwise may be a pretty pastoral scene. There has been considerable criticism of these rural mail boxes, and in Springfield, Mass., seeking to somewhat improve conditions, the postmaster has signified an intention of providing what he calls the "nesting" of mail boxes at points where two or more are employed.

### Editorial Notes

More than 1,000,000 flying miles without serious injury or fatality, damage or loss of mail, which is the record to date of the National Air Transport, Inc., as published in the corporation's report of its first year of daily mail service over the Chicago-Kansas City-Dallas route, speaks louder than any amount of advertising. Safety and flying will soon come to represent almost synonymous ideas.

President Coolidge's Indian title is Leading Eagle, and now Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, has been made Chief Sitting Eagle. Naturalists will tell you a leading eagle wheels in sweeping circles, while nothing escapes the watchful eye of the eagle that sits; the younger seeking new heights while the more mature watches proudly from the aerial.

Prof. Charles Sargent's gift to Harvard of \$10,000, that may total \$50,000,000 in 200 years, puts the pay in patience.

The "great open spaces" will increasingly appeal to airmen.

## Leptis Magna—a Roman City of Northern Africa

OF ALL the coast towns of Roman North Africa, Leptis Magna, birthplace of the Emperor Septimius Severus, is by far the most interesting and important; but it is not easily accessible, even from Tripoli, the nearest considerable town. The railway will get so far—one day. We—a professor from Milan University, a Roman lady, an American tourist, a Genevese, and myself—went by car.

When, at 8 a. m. I reached our starting point, opposite the Grand Hotel—yes, there are "grand" hotels already in Tripoli, and there will be grander ones yet, before long—several cars were in waiting outside the door, and there was great clamor within, your southern Italian being nothing if not vociferous.

At last, however, we were sorted out, and beneath the glittering sunshine of a north African spring day, with the fragrant sea breeze, cool and fresh, fanning our faces, we spun along eastward, by the coast road, beside the exhibition buildings, and out of the town, into the great space of palm trees known as the oasis of Tripoli.

The riotous speed with which, after the impetuous manner of Italian chauffeurs, we are flung over the worn road surface, makes one dubious, at times, concerning the safety of Arabs, bringing their donkeys to market in the town. But there is always, somehow, a few inches to spare; and, after a mile or two, we settle down to enjoy the passing groves, with their stepped stone walls, anemone-like valleys, over which animals of one kind or another—camel, donkey, pony or ox, or any two of them together—languidly pull the rope with the laden goatkin bucket at the end.

What a strange assortment of city-bound people it is! Inscrutable Arabs, in burnous of tawny gray; wild-looking, dark Berber women, dressed and hooded in checks of faded black and yellow, or of dirty red and blue; a little veiled Tuareg, from the desert, huddled up a diminutive ass; all dreamily intent upon their business, with no eye for the splendor of scarlet poppies quivering beneath the waving palm-fronds, nor for that strangest of nature's wash-work, the thorny cactus, now blossoming into yellow; nor to the ancient olives, "grey-leaved and glimmering," as Euripides wrote of them; nor to the graceful eucalyptus; nor to aught else, except mundane affairs. Desert and oasis are alike, to them, a commonplace.

Now we leave the island of green, and enter a space of grassy upland, arid and monotonous, until soon, rising, we feel again the sea wind in our faces and glimpse an azure foam-fringed bay.

Ahead stretches a red tract of sand dune, blown here by the south winds from the desert, and retained by I know not what freak of nature; to the right are lilac hills, bounding unbroken solitudes, and then, veering suddenly, we plunge down into a glen, strange and deep, heavy with dense growth of dark jungle weeds, among which, to escape in, chestnut brown cattle are twisting and shrouding their way, while by the roadside occasional groups of half-naked Berbers are making up, and binding, great bundles of the cut reeds.

Of wild animals, none is anywhere visible; but birds are many, including great hawks and falcons, hovering in the air, or balancing themselves, quaintly incongruous, upon the telephone wires, with which an obliging Italian Government has provided them, and us. Now, as we draw away a little from the sea, there touches us, from the desert, a breath of tropical air, so heavy, and torrid, that we are glad to climb again to where a white village gleams on the hills, beside a four-square caravanserai, that will come in handy, on the homeward way, for water for our radiator.

Mile after mile, hereabouts, is a drab monotony of loose road, running straight across the steppe, and visible for miles ahead, though varied, occasionally, as signboards forewarn us, by a "curve perilsous," or dangerous bend, which, by compelling a slow-down, gives a moment's relief from the rush and roar of wind in one's ears.

Scattering unceremoniously the flocks of goats, and the occasional quartets of heavily-laden camels, that share the road with us, we rise into a semi-mountainous country of undulating, scented-covered hills, with here and there, beside the way, a group of nomad tents, and in the sheltered hollows, a grove of venerable olives.

We pass a long gray, ruined wall, evidently Roman, and an old Roman olive mill that, perhaps, the natives have been using. High upon our left a hill city crowns a

summit. We turn swiftly, and there below us gleams the Mediterranean, in lilac-blue, and beside it, among palm-trees, the dazzling white walls, domes, and minaret of Homs.

A moment later, through the usual crowd of swathed, buff-colored beings that, ghostlike in the blinding glare, walk, squat, or lie among innumerable commodities and beasts, including obdurate camels, unruly calves, and recalcitrant donkeys, and lambs—that are now congesting the market place of this little African town—we pull up, for a ramshackle lunch, in a ramshackle albergo, more picturesque than practicable; and then trundle off again to the great Roman city, now slowly yielding its secrets from beneath the sand.

Leptis Magna proved to be an experience more memorable than I had counted on. Familiar though I am with the great Roman cities of Algeria and Tunisia, such as Djemila and Timgad, I was astonished at the extent of Leptis, and at the grandeur of the monuments which, with the help of much native labor, under the superintendence of Italian archaeologists, have been brought to light and restored, during the brief six years within which these excavations have been carried on.

The desert sand, that overwhelmed Leptis, has also preserved it; so that, from beneath one huge yellow dune there has emerged, as though by magic, an august imperial temple; from another a great four-way arch, with the street paving still intact below; from a third a vast series of thermae; and, from a fourth, a forum, all of which, for richness, as well as finish of execution, are superior, I think, to any that I have yet seen on my north African travels.

As one would expect, in a country so adjacent to Egypt as is Libya, Egyptian influence is often visible—in the gate of the imperial palace for example; and a hint of Egyptian mystery seems to brood about all the city.

Almost with a sensation of awe, one plops one's way over these dunes, speculating the while as to what august and fascinating secrets—what temples, theaters, palaces and statues, lie still hidden awhile beneath one's feet.

We stood to watch the excavators at work—Arab prisoners, almost unsupervised, removing, with long spades, the sand from half-revealed stones, and trundling it, in little trucks, down to the sea, where, almost intact, the Roman wharves and quays are still visible; and the debris of I know not what sea-lord villas and harbor works lie in admired disorder, as further breakwaters against the Mediterranean waves.

"For us Italians," said the Roman at my elbow, "who inherit Roman tradition, and have taken up the old Roman's task, in Africa, there is much moral value in all this."

Then homeward, beneath a declining sun, through a cold mist, that had crept up from the sea. Homeward, I write, rather than home, for, by this time, that Tripolitan road had shaken out of an old Fiat car much of what little virtue previously remained to it; so that I, being no mechanic, had frequent opportunity to pace that Roman way, and meditate upon the destinies of great cities, while the practical ones took counsel together round the bonnet. At last a general murmur of approval announced that the latest "passe" had been wiled into temporary practicability. Scorning, or more probably unable, to light his lamps, our sardonic chauffeur plunged again through the gathering darkness, mitigated already by a rising moon, which, by the time that we had reached the oasis, shone down, with soft benediction, beneath the quivering fronds of the palm trees.

A faint glow in the far western sky; a flash of seaward lights; the mild walls of Arab dwellings, their interiors dimly revealed, each by a flickering flame; and, finally, a great quadrant of orange-golden lamps, bending into and glowing bright against the deep indigo of an African night, all announce Tripoli. At the Grand Hotel we descend.

"There is a banquet here tonight," says my Genevese friend. "I am going to it." So we went our various ways—myself trying to recall all that I could remember, in history—not very much—concerning Leptis Magna's greatest citizen, Septimius Severus, Emperor of Rome, and imagining how much a rival to Pompeii Leptis will have become, when the excavators and restorers have finished their work.

## Notes From Buenos Aires

THE short winter is already almost over, and the inhabitants of Buenos Aires are looking forward to the serenity characteristic of spring weather in these parts. This has been in the main a dry winter, with little rainfall and blustering high winds. On this account the sowing of wheat, linseed and oats has been retarded, and it is believed that wheat planted as late as the close of July will not be likely to turn out satisfactorily. It is thought that there will be a marked decrease in the area under cultivation in the pampa and in the province of Buenos Aires, though until September nothing definite can be forecast.

Heavy rainfall in the provinces during the first part of July helped to improve pasturage conditions which in some regions were already giving cause for anxiety. The principal effect of the decrease in pasturage has been a decided reduction in butter shipments. As, however, there is every prospect of plentiful winter grass and alfalfa in the near future, it is probable that butter shipments will again be important by October next.

Now that each year sees the arrival of important groups of American and European tourists, it has been considered opportune to organize touring in Argentina. The "Argentine Touring Club" has initiated a plan of campaign whose object is to publish abroad qualified and detailed reports dealing with traveling facilities in the Republic. Work has already been started on the provinces of Mendoza, Salta, Tucuman and Córdoba, fully illustrated and artistic pamphlets describing the habits, natural beauties, products, etc., of these provinces having been printed. These pamphlets together with posters designed by prominent Argentine artists will be distributed among the different countries interested in Argentina. An office in charge of a representative of the Argentine Touring Club has already been opened in New York, where the traveler contemplating an extended tour through Argentina can obtain full and detailed information regarding means of travel, hotel, fares, and the various excursions that can be made on muleback up the Andes as far as the Chilean frontier. Apart from the work being done at present by this office, the United States Automobile Association has offered to co-operate with the touring club in the newly started "Come to Argentina" campaign. The results of the propaganda will, naturally, not be seen until the end of this year, when it is hoped that a very large concourse of tourists will visit Buenos Aires.

The Museum of Natural History in this city has recently received an interesting collection of bones belonging to the gigantic land animals which once roamed the flat pampa lands. Some of these fossils, the remains of a giant armadillo, were found on boring for a well just outside the City of Buenos Aires. The skeleton of a megatherium was sent from Coronel Vidal where it was found in the bank of a small stream, together with the remains of a mastodon. From La Dulce the perfectly preserved femur bone of a giant megatherium was sent by Judson Taylor, while from Córdoba were received parts of the shell of a stercorarius; these were found at a depth

of about fifteen feet. All these fossils are invaluable in aiding investigators to further their studies of the early fauna of the South American grass lands.

Considerable interest is being shown in the serial mail between France and Buenos Aires which will be ready for use at the end of the present year. Capt. Almondo Almonacid, the representative of the Latecoere Company which is undertaking the new postal service, has been making the last arrangements connected with the different stages of the 12,800 kilometers-long trip which connects three continents and crosses one ocean. The route has twenty-five stopping places, namely: Marseilles, Barcelona, Alicante, Malaga, Tangiers, Casa Blanca, Agadir, Cape Juby, Villa Cisneros, Port Etienne, St. Louis of Senegal, Dakar, Porto Praia, Fernando Noronha, Natal, Pernambuco, Maceio, Bahia, Caravelas, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Florianopolis, Pelotas, Montevideo and Buenos Aires. The crossing from Dakar to Natal will at first be made by fast steamers, but later hydroplanes will be used. The Latecoere Company already disposes of 160 planes; the intention at present is to make two trips a week outward bound and two trips a week homeward. This trip will take about seven days but Captain Almonacid believes that as soon as hydroplanes are used for the Atlantic crossing the time employed will be four days or even less, and after the first few practice trips there is every possibility of the mails leaving every day for Europe.

The theatrical season, at present in full swing, has been particularly interesting this year. Luis Pirandello was among the visitors to Buenos Aires where his works have long been admired and appreciated. His lectures on modern humor were very well attended, while the acting of the Italian company interpreting his works was applauded by public and press alike. The opera is already drawing to a close, the box office recently opening for the symphonic concerts under the direction of Erich Kleiber. At the Cervantes Theatre Vera Sergine is giving a series of modern French plays. Lola Membrives, the popular Spanish actress, is again in Buenos Aires.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "Mob Rule and Justice"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Please accept my thanks for your recent editorial on "Mob Rule and Justice." I have long wished that something of the kind might appear in the columns of the Monitor.

As I grew up in Georgia, I knew something of conditions in the years following the Civil War. But that there should be manifestations of mob rule today seems entirely uncalculated. LOS ANGELES, CALIF. ALICE JENNINGS.